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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

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New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Progress of the Liquor Bill.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27, 1855.

It is the custom to have at least one "call of the House" during the session of the Legislature. The Assembly complied with the requirements of precedent last evening. Previous to adjourning the afternoon session, it was resolved that hereafter the House would hold three sessions per day. The minority tried hard to dispense with the evening duty for the evening then coming on, but the majority were inexorable—stuck tight to the text, and insisted upon the original resolve.

Upon assembling after tea, it was found that but about thirty members were present, and they were mostly those who had endeavored to avoid the duty of working by gas light. It was a good opportunity they had to punish their oppressors—and one which they seemed little disposed to let slip. One moved a call of the House, and after a deal of maneuvering to stave it off, the motion prevailed. Before the galleries could be cleared and the doors closed, almost a quorum of members had sought their desks, including one or two who obtained entrance through the windows. Of course the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, armed with the power of the House, symbolized by the [illegible], were sent hither and yon, over [illegible] to look up the delinquents, and having found them, to make due return of their persons to the House, to be dealt by as in the wisdom of their peers [illegible] might [illegible] a thousand times and in a thousand different ways, have been described such scenes. The components of all legislatures seem to be always the same. There was about the usual amount of wonder manifested in [illegible] expressed in action. For four hours the Officer of the Assembly labored up and down the hill, groaning under the weight of that ponderous sword of state, almost buried beneath that [illegible]. At last "worn and weary," haggard and sorrowful, he approached the Speaker's desk, and made formal announcement that all those [illegible] were in the presence of the House [illegible] but I gathered that he was [illegible] He is a Maine Law Sergeant, and doubtless [illegible]

Finally, resenting that all the members should be in contempt of their brethren, at all future sessions, until they should by solemn resolution, and after [illegible] be purged of that contempt, the House at 11 o'clock, adjourned. This morning, what delinquents were in town "rose in their places," and gave utterance to their [illegible]. They were lame, they were sick, they were blind, hungry, busy—they had [illegible] and other affairs, much important than the affairs of State, to look after. Excuses thick and fast came pouring upon the assembled ears, until they were glad to stop the current by excusing all hands in one [illegible]—and so ended the call, the contempt the punishment.

This morning, the Assembly has been engaged in the consideration of the Harbor Encroachment bill, which was the special order. Of course, there was a renewal of the fight between Brooklyn on the one side and New-York on the other. As usual in such cases, the strong City was too powerful for her [illegible] After considerable [illegible] the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, precisely in word and form as it came down from the Senate.

The bill to increase the facilities for extravagant charges, and to enable the Manhattan Gas Light Company to continue its extortions, by giving it an increase of $2,000,000 of capital, was also considered in Committee of the Whole. Without passing the bill the Committee rose and reported.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Academy of Music. It authorizes the Directors to borrow money, not exceeding $100,000, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the incorporation, or of paying any debts which it has contracted. They are authorized to secure the loan by a mortgage on the premises—$100,000 of the mortgage bonds to be convertible into stock at par.

PLEADING USURY.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to repeal clauses to prohibit Corporations from interposing the defence of Usury, amended, so that it now reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 172, of the laws of 1850 is repealed, provided that the defence of usury shall not be hereafter interposed in any action on any conveyance, contract, bond, or obligation now existing, or hereafter issued by any corporation; nor shall the validity of any conveyance, contract, bond or obligation, issued by or existing against any corporation prior to this date, be questioned in any suit or action by reason of any statute relating to the interest of money.

[illegible]

The Senate devoted a large share of the morning to an animated [illegible] debate of the bill to prohibit the use of bonds and mortgages as a basis for banking. Progress was reported on the bill, and that, I think, is as far as it will ever get in its present shape. There is a disposition and a purpose to restrict the use of such securities to 75 or 80 per cent. of their par value, but a determined opposition to their entire exclusion. The opposition comes from the representatives of the agricultural interest, and that interest is too powerful, too vigilant and too honest to be overrode or deceived by the assumed interests centred in the cities.

AFTER THE OFFICES.

There is a renewal of the crowd at Congress Hall, reminding me that to-morrow is Executive Session day, when the characters of men, the motives of politicians and the claims of aspirants are to be duly passed upon by the "secret conclave." What that morrow may bring forth—what of good or evil it has in its keeping—I cannot even conjecture. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof"—sufficient for a hundred days—nay, for a pair of years may be the evils of the coming day. [illegible] the [illegible] hopes of the victors and the vanquished; but here it is thought that the [illegible] of the Executive Session. Old Father RITCHIE had his "sour sorrows" ever ready for such occasions. J. B. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27.

At the Afternoon Session the Senate refused, by a vote of Ayes 10, Nays 17, to strike out the search and seizure clauses of the Temperance bill. On motion of Senator [illegible], the bill was so amended as to make it take effect on the 4th day of July next. [illegible]

The bill was further amended so as to prohibit the infliction of a separate penalty for each offence. As it originally passed, a penalty was incurred for every glass sold. The Senate adjourned without voting upon the question of accepting the report of the Committee of the Whole. J. B. S.

J. J. CHAMBERS ON E. C. DELAVAN.

A DEFENCE AND A REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Democracy:

In a recent number of your paper, I observe a communication, purporting to come from EDWARD C. DELAVAN, which, although addressed to you, had previously appeared in several anti-administration papers in this city, credited to the *Prohibitionist* for March, although that paper had not, at the time, nor for several days subsequently, gone to press. The adoption of this unusual mode of publicity, and more especially with his gratuitous and unwarrantable personal allusions to myself, the indecorousness of which is paralleled only by their injustice, induce me to notice a few of the many false statements and insinuations contained in that letter.

After complimenting and unreservedly endorsing Gov. SEYMOUR'S veto of the Prohibitory bill of last year—an endorsement whose fatuity occasioned almost as much consternation among his friends as its hypocrisy excited indignation among the friends of Prohibition—he proceeds to misrepresent the views and position of prominent advocates of Temperance, only two of whom he has the temerity to designate by name. One of them—Hon. Mr. STEBBINS, of Monroe—in his place in the Assembly, repelled, with indignant eloquence, the imputation cast upon him by Mr. DELAVAN, as unauthorized, slanderous and unjust. The other—Chancellor WALWORTH—has not yet spoken, and pity for the weakness of an old friend may induce him to remain silent; but I am informed that others, whose relations to the Chancellor are at least as intimate as Mr. D.'s, feel indignant at the liberty which the latter has taken with his name, remembering as they and the public generally do, that a letter from him, giving a strong, clear expression of opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the Liquor bill last year, was read by a Senator, in his place, during the pendency of the debate upon the question. But it is not surprising to find a man who strenuously opposed the passage of a prohibitory law as late as 1853 and 1854, and exerted his influence to induce members of the Assembly to vote against it, should be found misrepresenting his friends, and giving a stab to its most vital principle in 1855. Whether his singular course on this subject is dictated by treachery or folly, is of little consequence; for, in either case, it proves his unfitness for the position to which he aspires—that of leader in the temperance cause.

"He has thought it right," say Mr. D., referring to the Governor, "to appoint to offices of honor and emolument liquor-sellers and liquor-drinkers." This, he avers, "lessens the probability of the passage of the Maine Law." The falsity and injustice of the assumption is most glaring. The imputation thus cast upon honorable gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, that they would be guided in their votes on the Prohibitory bill, not by their own convictions of duty, but by the course which the Executive might deem proper to adopt in his dispensation of patronage, could never have originated with a high-minded, honorable man. Its very grossness, while it bespeaks its origin, constitutes its antidote. Men of all parties voted for Governor CLARK, and I know of no good reason for his estranging any class of his supporters; indeed there can be none. Although primarily nominated by the Whig party, his course has been as conservative and catholic as sound policy, and a rigid adherence to principle could demand; and he has thus far been, and will undoubtedly continue to be, the Governor of the People, regardful of the rights of all, and conscientiously laboring to promote the interests of all. This, after all, is the real ground of their dissatisfaction with his administration, which, in certain quarters, has taken the form of factious opposition, an opposition which, originating in disappointed ambition, has been characterized by the absence of every element of manliness, and by falsehood, vituperation, a radical contempt of all the amenities of controversy and [illegible] of the Governor [illegible] to have qualified them—an astonishing facility of falsehood, an apparent contempt for their reputation almost as thorough as that which the public holds for them, a measureless effrontery, and a remediless incapacity for blushing. This clamor may have exercised their own throats, but it has exhibited no visible effect upon the Governor. Amidst the turmoil, he has remained calm and unmoved,—with singleness of purpose and a conscientious assiduity, laboring for the public good—and forgetting the assaults of faction in his arduous and engrossing labors to promote the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The clamor made about the Governor's appointments is a mere pretence, and a very shallow one at that. Had one or two applicants for Executive favor, now among the most mendacious of his villifiers, received the patronage they solicited, nothing of this clamor would have been heard. Of the appointments themselves, every candid man will acknowledge that they compare most favorably with those of his predecessors, and vindicate themselves. The leaders of the Temperance movement have long assured the political parties of the day, that, in their agitation of this question, they were not prompted by a desire for place and power. If sincere in their asseverations, they should not feel disappointed in not receiving office; but if this was a mere ruse whereby they sought to obtain the "lion's share of spoils," their hypocrisy deserves punishment, even if their base and cowardly desertion of the ticket nominated by them at Auburn, did not work entire forfeiture of their claims. Yet, as a matter of fact, the patronage of the Executive has been so disposed as to give no just cause of complaint to any class of his supporters. Individuals will, of course, under the sting of disappointment, give expression to their dissatisfaction, but, if the Temperance press reflects the sentiment of the great body of its supporters, the friends of prohibition, as a class, not only do not take issue with the Governor upon his appointments, but adhere to his administration with undiminished respect and confidence. In support of this, I might quote from every Temperance paper in the State, except Mr. DELAVAN'S, but let the following from the New-York organ suffice:

> We have no complaints to make about the Governor's appointments. Temperance though we are to the hub, and labor though we did, according to our best ability, to promote his election, we should never have dreamt of claiming an appointment at his hands. Whether just or not, we know the inflexibility of the rule, that "to the victors belong the spoils." As we are not of the dominant party, when the matter of politics is concerned, we have no objection to the appointment of Whigs to every office in his gift; and where liquor drinking, or even liquor selling Whigs, in opposition to their own interests, supported Mr. CLARK in all good faith, and aided his election though they knew him pledged for the overthrow of the traffic, we think their claims on executive patronage are equal to any of their party; nay, become regards are their claims greater, for in their faithfulness to party, they sacrificed self-interest—a[illegible] too often the controlling consideration in these degenerate times.
>
> We labored and voted for Mr. CLARK'S election, making sacrifice, for the time, of many political feelings in doing so, because we believed him a reliable Temperance man; and so long as we find him using all honest influence to help to proper legislation on this subject, we shall not regret that vote or labor; and we are sorry, indeed, to find that any, especially of those who have been justly regarded as leaders in our cause, should be found disapproving or condemning him. The etiquette of the Governor's position prevents his entering the list in his defence, and a proper feeling of courtesy, if not of kindness, would suggest a different course.

I am authorized to say that Mr. DELAVAN'S opinion of the person appointed Private Secretary, never was asked; and that it was not contemplated for a moment to appoint to that office the *protegé* of Mr. DELAVAN. His advice in relation to any matter connected with the present State Administration was never asked; on the contrary, he attempted not only to advise, but to dictate, in relation to matters generally, until it became necessary to intimate its distastefulness and request its discontinuance. Although he then discontinued his personal visits, he yet persisted in forcing himself upon the attention of the Executive by letter, until, at length, his missives were neither noticed nor opened. That he did demand, as a right, several appointments, including Health Officer and Harbor Master, is a well known fact; and as late as the 6th of March, under the belief that the name of a gentleman, long and favorably known in this community, would be sent to the Senate in place of one which rumor had declared was to be withdrawn, he vilified the character of the former in a most shameful and unjust manner, and again pressed the claims of Dr. LEE.

In this connection, allow me to quote from the Rome *Excelsior*. That veteran reformer being in this city during the month of January, was an eye-witness to the course of Mr. DELAVAN; and in an article in his paper, describes it as "a course so infinitely unfair and contemptible, and defiant alike of justice and honor, that even we, who are accustomed to strong language for the expression of strong thought and deep feeling, lack words for our abomination of the meanness and the measure, and as characteristic of Mr. DELAVAN'S whole course toward Gov. CLARK, since he attempted to control, and privately boasted he could control, but, as it now appears, *failed* to control the Governor in his appointments."

He avers that he never sought political preferment, and that "it is painful to be accused of sordid motives and political aspirings, as the incentives to the work" in which he is engaged. If painful to be accused, how much more so must it be to have such accusations indubitably proved. That he did solicit political preferment during the past year, is a well-know fact, and one which the following statements will abundantly corroborate: He wrote to a distinguished gentleman in the interior of this State, requesting him to use his influence to bring forward Mr. DELAVAN as the Whig candidate for Governor. At the Saratoga Temperance Convention, a man supposed to be either his tool or his echo, but which is not clearly ascertained, as sometimes he performs in the one, and sometimes in the other, capacity—in a fulsomely eulogistic speech, did virtually nominate Mr. DELAVAN for Governor, with the evident design of placing him in the field in advance of other nominations, thus compelling his adoption by some other party. But this admirable stroke of policy was rendered abortive through the strong sense of Rev. Dr. MARSH, whose long experience had taught him that Mr. DELAVAN'S leadership must necessarily be disastrous to any cause, and who immediately obtained the floor, and judiciously appropriated both the eulogy and nomination to himself, declaring his determination to accept the latter, and stump the State to secure an election. The tool of Mr. DELAVAN above referred to—a person whose own "political aspirings," some three years ago, induced him, when a candidate for the Legislature, to claim Temperance support by virtue of his antecedents, and that of the opposite interest by direct pledges, satisfactory to brewers and liquor-sellers—was dispatched to Syracuse with letters of introduction to various persons, myself among others, asking their coöperation with his messenger in a measure which would be explained by him, and which was to bring forward Mr. DELAVAN as a compromise candidate in the Whig Convention then about to assemble in that city. These facts explain, also, the movement attempted to be set on foot at the Auburn Convention, to discard all previous nominations and make a distinct Temperance ticket. So much for his disclaimer of political aspirations, which, even if they existed, could constitute no just cause of reproach; but the falsehood which denies a palpable fact, and the malignity resulting from disappointment which seeks to disparage the Executive by factious opposition, are very different things, and cannot be judged so charitably. The facts narrated also furnish the key to the following sentence contained in Mr. DELAVAN'S letter to you: "*With the present Executive it has been my misfortune to differ. I could not do otherwise, as he was a pledged Total Abstinence man, the standard-bearer of a prohibitory law, and the candidate of the Auburn Convention.*"

But the arrogance of Mr. DELAVAN, has been as strikingly illustrated in his treatment of certain officers of the State Temperance Society, and other prominent friends of the cause of which he assumes to be both leader and embodiment, as in his attempts to control the action of the Executive. His overbearing and despotic spirit has driven from that Society some of the most prominent advocates of temperance in this city or State, and is rapidly sinking the organization itself beneath the consideration of all true friends of the cause, who are unwilling to surrender their self-respect and personal independence, as the price of coöperation with him. Disgusted with his intolerable despotism and arrogant assumption, several of the officers of that Society at its late annual meeting, refused to take again any position in it; and ever since then the history of his connection with it exhibits little but one continued warfare against the personal independence of its present officers. His conduct clearly shows that he entertains the conviction that *he* is himself the State Society, and that he virtually owns, body and soul, every man in its employ. Thus any and every [illegible] with it should dare to think or act for himself, even on matters affecting only his interests [illegible] fellow-men, is, in his eyes, a most impudent assumption and sufficient ground for immediate dismissal from the service of the Society. And when a member of the Executive Committee dares to protest against making the Society an engine of oppression, to gratify the private spite of its President, he demands the immediate resignation of the offending member, and attempts to bully him into compliance with the insolent requisition. Because the General Agent of the Society, holding his commission, not from Mr. DELAVAN, but the Executive Committee, refused to be governed by him in matters which, as a man, he claimed the right to judge for himself, Mr. D. immediately insists upon his resignation, or rather took upon himself to dismiss him from the service of the Society—an assumption of authority only paralleled by his Satanic Majesty in making a gift of all the kingdoms of the world, at an early period of the Christian era. Finding that Rev. Mr. CHAMPTON treated this usurpation of power with the contempt which it deserved, Mr. D. then pledges him a sum equal to the amount of his salary for the unexpired period of his engagement, to secure his resignation, in order that no one should be in the employ of the Society who would not bow implicitly to his control. How many such items as this go to swell the aggregate of the pecuniary sacrifice which Mr. DELAVAN boasts of having made to the cause of temperance, he does not condescend to inform us.

With the Editor of the *Prohibitionist* his course has been somewhat similar, and notwithstanding the reserve of that gentleman, those who know Mr. DELAVAN best, do not doubt his determination to drive from the Society's service every person who shall dare to sustain the present Administration; and that he is even now shaping matters to displace that efficient officer, who per has achieved a truly enviable reputation for the paper, and substitute for him one of his own puppets, who, being himself a disappointed applicant for office, naturally sympathizes with Mr. DELAVAN in his hostility to the Governor. I cannot be mistaken in my belief that the removal of Mr. BURLEIGH has been decreed. He is an independent man, and earnest friend of the Executive; it would be unlike Mr. DELAVAN not to demand his removal. And this view of the case is confirmed by the fact that, for some time past, Mr. B.'s absence from the office, and the *presence of another* in his place, has been noticed.

In conclusion, my dear Sir, allow me to assure you that I should not have trespassed upon your time and attention, had I not been satisfactorily assured that you are "*one of the kindest of men.*" My purpose has not been to *attack* Mr. DELAVAN, but by a few well known facts to furnish such a daguerreotype of the man as would enable the public rightly to estimate his wanton attacks upon others. Had the former been my purpose, the letters of Mr. DELAVAN, addressed to different individuals, would have afforded ample material for a communication twice the length of this, and far more disparaging to his character. As I have no desire to see my name in the public prints—(*my passion for that, if I ever had any, has been more than abundantly gratified*)—I cannot be led into a newspaper warfare, even to gratify Mr. DELAVAN'S inordinate craving for notoriety. If that gentleman disputes any of the facts herein set forth, I will, with him, submit the questions in dispute to any three disinterested individuals, and if *they* do not sustain their truthfulness, I pledge myself to give as wide publicity to the retraction of my error, as I now do to the proclamation of his folly.

Very respectfully yours,

J. J. CHAMBERS.

ALBANY, March 26, 1855.

Scenes on Broadway—Night Walkers Arrested.

The Mayor, in carrying out his extended programme of municipal reform, has at length begun to observe the prostitutes of the City. This unfortunate class have been permitted to pursue their nocturnal perambulations, preying upon the unwary and making night generally hideous. From time to time, with all due credit to the "powers that were," spasmodic efforts have been made to this end, but they have only been spasmodic. The positive and determined beginning, with resolution to accomplish the actual purpose, has been left to the present Mayor, and he has taken hold of the work with a heartiness of will that leaves undoubted the ultimate accomplishment of the task undertaken.

We subjoin a sketch of the first night's labor. The Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, it seems, were chosen as being the most feasible introductory fields of onslaught. During yesterday, accordingly, instructions were imparted by the Mayor to Captains TURNBULL and KISSNER, to have last evening a sufficient number of men in their respective Wards, detailed to arrest all prostitutes found walking the streets within their assigned limits. The Station-houses of these two Wards, from 8½ o'clock till 9, presented spectacles of unusual and busiest activity. *At the Eighth Ward Police Station*, twenty were within a short time stowed in cells; *and at the Fourteenth Ward Station, within the same period, twenty-four* were inducted to apartments benignly assigned for their temporary use. Of course, intelligence of the predatory warfare spread as by telegraph among the *unfortunate proscribed*, and as might be expected, a hasty retreat, when retreat was possible, ensued to their diversified haunts. This will account for the limited number of arrests. Strenuous opposition of might and invective was made by many when arrested. The idea of "durance vile" was evidently repugnant to most; the majority, however, with characteristic hardihood and brazen effrontery of daring yielded to necessity; a few there were whose unchecked tears betrayed the women left. In one instance a mother came and in most beseeching tones begged the release of her daughter. She said she would take her from the City by the first morning's train of cars, and that she should never return again. As we came away the mother was still importuning for her strayed child.

Justice BOGART appeared at the Eighth Ward Station-house, an applicant for the release of one of the unfortunate incarcerated. Captain TURNBULL retained the party, however, in custody, alleging that he could only act in accordance with specific instructions from his Honor the Mayor. Here endeth the first lesson.

A SMASH AMONG THE CATTLE.—The passenger train on the Michigan Southern Road, going West, about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when a short distance from White Pigeon, encountered a drove of cattle on the track and killed fourteen of them. This occurred on an embankment, which is from 20 to 25 feet high. Fortunately the train was not thrown from the track.—*Buffalo Republic, March 22.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE CZAR'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

PEACEABLE ACCESSION OF CZAR ALEXANDER II.

Alexander Adheres to the Policy of Nicholas.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

RECALL OF MENSCHIKOFF.

A Speck of Trouble Between France and England.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

MEETING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Terrible Earthquake at Broussa.

Advance in Cotton—Corn Market Dull—Money Easier—Consols 93.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, noon of Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She encountered westerly gales the entire passage.

The *Atlantic* arrived out at 3 o'clock afternoon of Sunday, the 4th.

The *Atlantic* saw the steamship *Asia* on Saturday, the 10th inst., off Ormshead, at 3 P. M., bound in to Liverpool.

By this arrival we learn of the peaceable accession of the Czar ALEXANDER II, and of his declaration to follow the policy of his father NICHOLAS. CONSTANTINE and the other princes of the Imperial house have signified their allegiance to the new Emperor. The hopes that were entertained throughout Europe of a peace policy, in accordance with the supposed personal character of ALEXANDER, were becoming more faint. The influence of the powerful party at the head of whom is the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, it was feared, would urge the Czar forward in a course opposed to his better judgment. His first appointments of the Ministers were, however, regarded favorably for peace. Meanwhile, the allies determine to seize the opportunity of the uncertainty which the news of the death of NICHOLAS must occasion, to prosecute the war with vigor. There has been more fighting in the Crimea, and more threatened. The Conferences have commenced at Vienna, GORTSCHAKOFF having received from the Czar ALEXANDER a confirmation of his previous instructions. For details we refer to our copious report.

Liverpool Cotton Market became excited on the receipt of the intelligence of the Czar's decease, and sales of 20,000 bales were made at an advance of ⅛d., but the excitement having passed, the market had relapsed into quietness at nearly former rates. The Corn Market was easier. Consols 93.

The previously reported death of the late Emperor NICHOLAS is fully confirmed, and his successor, Emperor ALEXANDER II., has succeeded peaceably to the Russian throne.

The new Emperor has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father. CONSTANTINE and his other brothers and officers of the Empire had taken oaths of allegiance to the new Emperor.

ALEXANDER has confirmed as Diplomatist at the Peace Conference, GORTSCHAKOFF, whose previous instructions are also confirmed, and the first conference has been held at Vienna.

ALEXANDER had appointed Gen. RUDIGER Minister of War.

The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward the war with the utmost vigor.

There has been more fighting in the Crimea. The French stormed a redoubt, which had been skillfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundred of the Russians were killed, and there was a general rumor that the Grand Duke MICHAEL was among the wounded, and that he had subsequently died at Sebastopol.

A large force of Russians are threatening Balaklava.

The blockade of the Danube has been raised.

The Great News—Its Effect—Prospects of Peace—French and English Disagreement, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 9, 1855.

This day last week we were suffering in a great dearth of news from all parts of the world. Well, there was a telegraphic dispatch in the morning papers, to the effect that the Emperor of Russia was very ill, but such rumors have reached us too often to have made much impression on our mind. Few believed it. But the present European crisis seems to march by startling, undreamed of events. Credited reports turn out to be false—doubted intelligence proves true. "*The Emperor Nicholas is dead!*" Such was the startling news placarded at the door of the Regent Quadrant News-room, at 6½ o'clock in the evening; and this first announcement of the important event to the people of the great thoroughfare attracted, as late as 10 o'clock, such crowds in front of the said establishment, that the circulation, not only on the large pavement, but also on the carriage-road, was considerably obstructed, the intelligence having, at times, been proclaimed, under deafening cheers, (I do not say this as a compliment to the English people,) in loud voice, for the edification of those who could not approach near enough to read it, or could not read at all. I might have sent you a few lines (though it was almost too late for the mail,) notifying the fact, but the steamer was one for *Boston*, and so I knew you would hear of it by telegraph, and more than I might have had time to tell. Now the event is fully one week old, and the immense sensation it caused has almost entirely subsided. At first the sensation uttered the word *peace*, now it has lost some part of its confidence. The funds rose, but they declined again. *L'Empereur est mort, vive l'Empereur.* ALEXANDER II. is Czar of all the Russias, and his brother CONSTANTINE took the oath of allegiance, and so did the army. MENSCHIKOFF is recalled, the order having, it is said, been sent to him from the late Emperor. General GORTSCHAKOFF succeeds him. The manifesto of ALEXANDER speaks of his resolution to follow out the views of PETER, CATHERINE, ALEXANDER and his father; but the credentials and instructions of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the diplomatist, are renewed. There are signs *pro et contra* peace. I will send you my detailed views on the question by next mail. For this time I must restrict myself to the short remark that the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS has not improved the *prospects of peace*, although it may not have injured them. The Prussian treaty is still unsigned, and FREDERICK WILLIAM is not likely to turn against ALEXANDER II., when the prospects for a *mediator* seem to be brightening up. Austria mourns for the Czar, and testifies her gratitude (the gratitude of Austria!) by ordering that one of her Cuirassier regiments shall bear the name of the defunct Emperor forever. What dispensation of eternity! The Archduke WILHELM goes, at the same time, to St. Petersburg, to condole with and to congratulate the new Czar. This Austian Prince-Envoy is, by the bye, a personal friend of ALEXANDER II. Sardinia replies to the "dead man," and declares war against him. I am told that NAPOLEON will address the two regiments, which are to be reviewed *to-morrow*, on their starting for the Crimea. It is supposed that he will throw some light on what he is about to do—although I doubt if he knows it himself.

There are strange doings in the Allied armies *before* as well as *off* Sebastopol, and peace will surely bring numberless "Revelations from the Crimea," or "*Mysteries of the Expedition,*" &c. For the present, the public must be contented with rumors, or stand aghast before some not to be disguised, but unexplained *fact* of startling nature and dimensions. Such a fact has reached us lately from the fleet. Without any clue to the "why" and "how," we hear that two of the officers of the *Princess Royal*, (90 guns,) Captain Lord CLARENCE PAGET, were to be tried by a Court Martial, but prayed and obtained forgiveness; that Lieutenant MURRAY, of the same ship, effects an exchange with another Lieutenant from another ship; that two mates of the *Princess Royal* have been dismissed the service, and a third has applied for his discharge to another ship, while a marine of that same mysterious ship received two dozen lashes "for insubordinate conduct;" and a boy "was missing, supposed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard." Well, surely, this is sufficient news from one single ship "off Sebastopol."

A rumor of a different, but equally important sort, has reached us, to the effect that a *French General* has been detected to have been in secret communication with the Russians in Sebastopol, ever since the siege has been laid to that place. There were placards to be seen yesterday in news-room windows, announcing "The treason of a French officer." A nice compliment to "Our powerful ally." By the bye, you were much censured some time ago, by one or other "Englishman in America," for your reporting the desertions that took place from the Allied camps. The intelligence was scorned as a calumny. Well, your indignant censors will have seen, I suppose, by this time, that you told nothing but the truth. There are, indeed, few letters from "before Sebastopol" in which some cases of desertion are not noticed. They occur mostly in the French camp, now and then in the English, never or very seldom in the Turkish contingents. The poor Turks are, indeed, the most worthy of all of our sympathies. They have been treated most shamefully by their "good friends," who, but for being driven to the verge of despair and ruin, would surely never have ceased to keep them down and away from any field of independent action, affording opportunities to crown themselves with glory. Without placing more than the merited importance on the last defeat of a Russian attack on Eupatoria, the Turks have proved themselves to be the same brave soldiers as they were on the Danube. And it must be remembered that Eupatoria is a place open to attack on all sides but one, and that its fortifications and trenches are in a very imperfect state. The position of the allied armies before Sebastopol is almost impregnable, and the fleets offer a constant basis of safe retreat for the extreme case of a disastrous defeat. The Turks, on the contrary, must rely upon nothing but their bravery. They fight single-handed; for, surely, the acknowledgments of services received from a few hundred "allies" and a couple of dispatch-boats, will not be taken for more than what they are, mere compliments; and if they should be overpowered, the sea will be their graves, for there is no fleet to offer them a safe retreat. I thought it useful, as well as just, to make these few remarks, in order that the possible victories, or the not impossible disasters, of the Turkish army at Eupatoria, might be judged from a knowledge of their very exposed and critical position. There are now constant rumors of battles, defeats and victories floating all over the town. The day before yesterday I was in an evening party of a politico-social character. It was near midnight—some *of the ladies were quietly working at red and blue comforters for* "our brave fellows" in the Crimea, while others were singing the laughing quartet from VERDI'S "*Rigoletto.*" *Political conversation* was, for the time, confined to the fireside corner occupied by three "old ladies," one of whom was a gentleman, very much pleased with his own witty idea that Mr. GLADSTONE ought to return the salary he received, and that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to acknowledge it as a *conscience-money*, received under the head of "unpaid income taxes." It was a quiet, though cheerful *prelude* to the chattering round the "tea and cakes," waiting in the next room, when lo! two gentlemen—related to the family—rushed in and "made a perfect sensation" by announcing that they came from the Reform Club, where the news had been received that "Sebastopol is fallen." You may imagine what the general conversation turned to, at this intelligence. I must, however, remark that the news—spread that night in all the West End saloons—has met with no great credit, which is surely far from being complimentary to the Allies; but the *Tartar* left a salutary remembrance of himself, and people have turned Thomases. They must first touch the wounds on Russia's arms, in order to believe. It is equally characteristic that the next day's rumor—concerning an attack on and capture of Balaklava—was received with doubt, though it was "hoped the news is not true." Reverses are, it seems, more credited than victory. The recent escapes from office of some of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State have given birth to a great number of caricatures and *mots*,—the best of the first sort being one which represents Lord JOHN RUSSELL as a run-away Turk, pursued by his Peelite friends as Cossacks, and bearing the words, *no love Johnnie!* This life-picture, executed in superior style, is to be found on every drawing-room table. The other evening I saw it looked and laughed at in the *salon* of Mrs. C——, the mother of an M. P. One of the party declaring to be unable how to account for these shameful desertions and dissensions of leading statesmen in the midst of such a terrible crisis, a young lady solved the enigma by quoting the well-known lines thus slightly altered.

"Some rats, as if by instinct, from each other turn."

There could surely not be found a better motto than this for the late coalition Cabinets. Lord LUCAN'S case is another subject of table-talk. His lordship is decidedly in no good odor just now, although people are not quite sure who is more to be blamed he or Lord RAGLAN. That they are both incapable of good generalship is more and more admitted, and so it is hoped that while the one is already here, the other is "the coming man," and that the wag who said that "coming RAGLAN forth his LUCAN caste," spoke the truth. However, England is, as I told you in my last, exceedingly unwilling to acknowledge what England believes, namely, that his Commander-in-Chief is no military genius, though he may be, what ST. ARNAUD called him, "a hero of antiquity." The new Cabinet is, on the other hand, in a very curious position. It has refused to accept *popular* support in exchange for popular influence, and has fallen back on the aristocracy, which can give it no support. The consequence is, hesitation and a total absence of any settled policy in the Council. The country begins to become aware of this helplessness of their rulers, and a meeting in Newcastle has made an appeal to the British people to hold meetings of indignation throughout the country. Much good may come of this agitation, although I am, I must say, not very sanguine in my expectations from English public opinion. There is too much "*laissez faire*" in this people's mind. The "enlightened electors" of Stirling, for instance, manage their affairs in an admirable way. They return first and then inquire into the views of Mr. BLACKBURN of Killearn, who then tells them that he "is opposed to anything like taking advantage of the death of the Emperor;" that "he would be exceedingly careful in making any changes in the system of army promotion," for which he professes great admiration; that he is "also decidedly opposed to the ballot and to the repeal of the game laws," and that while being "against all endowments to Roman Catholics, he was decidedly in favor of our Protestant endowments." I have nothing to say to this except the one remark that the Hon. Member for Stirling is certainly the worthiest representative his Scotch electors might possibly have found out and deserved. While the British Parliament is filled up with such members, there is certainly no hope for a radical change in the system of Government. This People want a lively Revolution—a sort of English MIRABEAU. [illegible] Mr. BRIGHT might do something, but then his eloquence is given to a cause which cannot be any body's who groans under some or other sort of despotism. Peace is good, but *pax quæritur bello*, as KOSSUTH reminded the "Friends" the other day. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is in Vienna to try his hands at the work of *reconciliation*, for a peace it will not be. His lordship was present at the christening of the newborn daughter of Austria. She has been baptised with water brought from the Jordan and blessed at Nazareth. No one will say after this that Austria is not interested in the Eastern question. Lord JOHN can bear testimony to her water-proof [illegible]. I heard a good story concerning his lordship's residence in Vienna. Apartments having been ordered for him at the [illegible] kept by a Mr. MUNSCH, on the [illegible] (flour-market,) mine host requested a German Prince to give up his rooms. This was done at once. A similar request has been addressed to an Englishman occupying one room, part of the suite wanted for the British Plenipotentiary. This was flatly refused. Mr. Smith, or Brown may have thought that he is no Turk to give up his room to please the protector of his honor. The Committee of Inquiry is at work. It will be a long, tedious, and, for a time, very imperfect and one-sided affair. The chapter of accidents may, however, turn it at once to a very serious tribunal. My own opinion is, that its true work will begin with the conclusion of peace. Until then prudential considerations debar its investigations into matters of first importance. "The alliance is in danger if you are not discreet," is the warning whispered in the ears of the Committeemen on all occasions. A correspondent has manifold duties, the principal of which are to give early information of facts that be, and to anticipate the probable events of the *to-morrow*, by gathering and showing the symptoms that announce their coming—it is the reader's right to judge how far I have fulfilled that double duty. I may, however, be allowed to point with some feeling of satisfaction at the views laid before you a fortnight ago, respecting the dubious nature of the "cordial alliance" between the English and French Governments. You will see from all the papers, that my misgivings were founded on a correct judgment of the situation; the facts in testimony of "coolness" abound—there is, indeed, an "*embarras de richesse*" in selecting such as are evidences of mutual suspicion and grumbling. The rumor that NAPOLEON remonstrated against the Committee of Inquiry has found its way into all the organs of publicity. The funds fell, and honorable members became frightened. The semi-official *Globe* tried then, somewhat late, to contradict the rumor, but it is still and generally believed. "We are drifting to a dissolution of Parliament," said to me one of the Manchester men, and there is certainly every sign that Lord PALMERSTON hastens the necessary votes of the different estimates, in order to have his hands free for the work of dispersing the House. An assembly of Legislators is the laziest and most indolent body possible, in most cases. It will yawn away, groan at the best, sleep and do no great harm for a while, if affairs go on in the ordinary train of peaceable traffic, but if troubled in its digestion of unwholesome bills by any helplessness in its furnishers of food, it will grow sulky, impatient and ungovernable. Such threatens to be the present Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. ROEBUCK himself were, but the other day, mightily amazed at seeing the unanimity which the proposed secrecy of the Committee's debates has been opposed with. The noble Premier is, however, much mistaken if he believes that the country would, in the present time, send him back a House more manageable than the one the dissolution of which is so much talked of. England is not yet sunk so low as to obey orders from the Tuileries. The partial elections that have taken place in consequence of the recent ministerial appointments went on, it is true, smoothly enough, but a general election would rouse the slumbering energy of the people, and party feeling would at all events do its utmost to excite the country. The famous pamphlet has done immense service in this respect. You will remark that after a silence of several days' duration, all the papers come out to criticise and to comment upon its statements, some of which may be incorrect, but not to an extent to destroy that air of authenticity which pervades the exposition of the imperial policy of the war. Here it is generally believed to have been written at the order of PRINCE NAPOLEON. *I told you my views concerning the authorship, and I still believe them to be correct. I received a letter from Paris, in* which I am told that NAPOLEON is fully resolved upon carrying on the war. After the revelations of the pamphlet, as well as in face of the dreaded light that is likely to come forth from the inquiries of the Select Committee, his Decembrish Majesty considers himself a *lost man with the army* if the expedition to the Crimea should *return re infecta*. If his *coup de main* should remain a *coup de tête*, the safety of his throne would be gone. His journey to the Crimea is explained by these motives in most influential circles. I have, of course, no opportunity to judge from my own experience the official and popular spirit in France; and thus I give you what I received, without endorsing or denying its correctness. This one thing, however, I must add, that the *persons* whom these views come from has very good *sources of information*.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S case was once more before the House, and from the debates it [illegible] may be gathered enough to assert that the gallant Admiral has been very unfairly treated, and for no other reason than that he refused to be the scapegoat of the ABERDEEN Administration. Sir JAMES GRAHAM is a clever—a very clever man; but he has been too clever for this time, and the case of Sir CHARLES—although he, too, is not blameless—has much improved since last evening's debates.

Six o'clock.—No news by telegraph [illegible]

[illegible] with an intelligence which, if true, (but it comes from no official source,) will render [illegible]. My informant says that in the [illegible] interview between Lord CLARENDON and NAPOLEON at Boulogne, it has been decided not to make peace but after the capture, or the [illegible] of Sebastopol. ALEXANDER II. cannot give a promise which his father would not have dared to give, and, as to Sebastopol being taken, it is but a hope; and then it would also not terminate the war, because Russia would not consent to a peace that would forbid her to rebuild the destroyed fortress. My informant says, also, that the argument invoked in favor of pacification by means of mutual concessions, and much urged now to the [illegible] on the part of old statesmen, is to the effect that if ALEXANDER II., who is a peace man, should not be given every facility to conclude the war by accepting conditions not too humiliating to Russia, he will be overruled, and, it may be, dethroned by CONSTANTINE, who longs for war, which he would carry on with all the impetuosity of a youthful autocrat, and without the conservative sagacity and scruples of the late Emperor, who, but for the dread from democracy, would [illegible] have stirred up a conflagration throughout Europe.

THE EVENT.

The *Africa* brought us intelligence of the death of the Czar, and the announcement of the event to both Houses of the British Parliament. We have now copious details of the last brief illness and death of NICHOLAS, and of the peaceable succession of his eldest son, ALEXANDER, to the throne of the Russians.

Previous to the death of the late Emperor he had recalled Gen. MENSCHIKOFF, and had appointed Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF to the command of the Crimea, Gen. OSTEN-SACKEN second in command, and Gen. LUDERS to the command of Bessarabia.

Scarcely had authentic intelligence reached England that NICHOLAS was seriously indisposed, when a second dispatch announced that he was dead. The first notification was telegraphed from Berlin by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and stated that the Emperor had been suddenly attacked by a fit of an apoplectic nature; that he had been given over by his physicians, and had calmly taken leave of his family in view of his approaching end. Three hours afterwards dispatches reached Paris, stating that at noon of the same day the Czar NICHOLAS expired. As before mentioned, Lords CLARENDON and PALMERSTON informed Parliament of the event; and by that dignified body the intelligence was received with due solemnity. At several of the English theatres the managers came before the curtain and proclaimed that NICHOLAS was dead—an announcement which was received, in most instances, with tumultuous cheering! The news spread like wildfire. Greater joy could not have been exhibited had Sebastopol fallen. Some of "the people" expressed much disappointment that the authorities did not ring the church bells! Equal excitement was occasioned by the news in the leading cities of the continent. On the news reaching Berlin, the Court placed itself in mourning, and orders were issued that the whole Prussian army shall wear the symbols of mourning four weeks. The general feeling in the Prussian capital seemed to be one of regret. At Vienna the intelligence caused much agitation. An order of the day by the Emperor of Austria directs that, "In acknowledgment of the services rendered with noble eagerness by the Emperor NICHOLAS, during a time of unfortunate trials," the Nicholas regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve that name as a souvenir for the Austrian army. At Paris the police arrested the ballad-singers for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead Czar.

It appears that the Emperor first complained of oppression of the head and chest. He had before been subject to such a feeling. His physicians were immediately called, and their experienced eyes foresaw that this attack was likely to be his last. They had indeed been attending him, during some days, for an attack of influenza, to which some slight symptoms of pulmonary affection had supervened. From the first moment of his final seizure they held out no hopes of recovery. The rapid progress of the ailment is shown in the following bulletins:

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1—Winter Palace, 1:25 A. M. [illegible] of the Emperor became much worse yesterday evening. Violent fever manifested itself, with inflammation of the lungs. The fever has lasted during the whole night and prevented sleep. [illegible] continues [illegible]. A slight attack of gout is observable. The debility of the august invalid has greatly increased, and, at least in the opinion of the physicians, the state of his Majesty is most critical.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1—4:30 A. M.—The state of the Emperor has not improved in any respect this morning. The Emperor has had some palpitations of the heart, but is otherwise well. Send this intelligence to Schwerin, Stettin and the Hague.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2—3 A. M.—The Emperor has calmly received from Dr. MANDT the communication that paralysis of the lungs is probable. He only observed, "And when shall I become paralyzed?" The physicians did not give a precise answer. The Emperor then said to Dr. CARRELL, "When shall I suffocate?" The Emperor has taken the last sacraments. He has taken leave of his wife and children, whom he blessed separately,—as also his grandchildren,—in a firm voice, in full possession of his intellect, perfectly calm, and with great presence of mind. His pulse is still strong, but much has already been administered. The Emperor keeps up, and shows resignation.

Six hours after the date of the above, that is to say shortly after noon of Friday, March 2, he expired. The Emperor's last words were spoken in the French language. Addressing the Empress, he said: "Tell FREDERICK (the King of Prussia) to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, ALEXANDER and CONSTANTINE, who were at variance.

By telegraph from Berlin, of date of 6th March, it is stated that the Emperor ALEXANDER has issued a manifesto, in which he promises to adhere to the policy of his father.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has formally taken the oath of fidelity to his brother ALEXANDER. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested during the ceremony. The officers of the house, and the authorities of St. Petersburg, and elsewhere, had likewise taken the oaths to the Emperor and Crown Prince, and the whole garrison was to do so on the 3d. On the 2d. Count PANIN, Minister of Justice, put seals upon the private cabinets of the late Emperor in presence of ALEXANDER.

Generals GRUENWARD and LIEVEN were sent—the former to Berlin, the latter to Vienna—to notify the succession to the throne of the new Emperor.

From Konigsberg we have a brief summary of ALEXANDER's manifesto. After announcing the sudden and severe illness of the Emperor NICHOLAS, which terminated in his death, it says that,

"As the deceased devoted himself incessantly to the welfare of his subjects, so do we also, on ascending the throne of Russia and of Poland and Finland, inseparable from each other, take a solemn oath before God to regard the welfare of our Empire as our only object. May Providence, which has selected us for so high a calling, be our guide and protector, that we may maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and in our person accomplish the incessant wishes and views of PETER, of CATHERINE, of ALEXANDER, and our father! May the zeal of our subjects assist us therein! We invoke and command the oath of allegiance to us and to the heir to our throne, our son ALEXANDROVITCH!"

The Emperor NICHOLAS leaves the following numerous family: His wife, the Empress ALEXANDRA FEODOROWNA, (formerly called FREDERICA LOUISA CHARLOTTE WILHELMINA,) daughter of the late FREDERIC WILLIAM III., King of Prussia, was born July 13, 1798, and is in very weak health. The issue of this marriage are:

1. ALEXANDER, Nicolaiewitch Cesarovitch, the present Emperor, born April 29, 1818; married, April 28, 1841, MARIA Alexandrovna, the present Empress, (formerly Maximilianne Wilhelmine Auguste Sophia Marie,) born Aug. 8, 1824, daughter of the late LOUIS II., Grand Duke of Hesse. Issue of this marriage: NICHOLAS, Alexandrovitch, the present Crown Prince, born Sept. 20, 1843; VLADIMIR, Alexandrovitch, born April 22, 1847; ALEXIS, Alexandrovitch, born Jan. 14, 1850.

2. MARIA, Nicolaievna, born Aug. 8, 1819; married, July 14, 1839, to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince of Eichstadt; became a widow Nov. 1, 1852.

3. OLGA, Nicolaievna, born Sept. 11, 1822; married to Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, July 13, 1846.

4. CONSTANTINE, Nicolaievitch, born Sept. 21, 1827; married Sept. 11, 1848, to Alexandra, Josefovna, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, was born July 20, 1830. Issue—a son and daughter.

5. NICHOLAS, Nicolaievitch, born Aug. 8, 1831.

6. MICHAEL, Nicolaievitch, born Oct. 25, 1832.

The late Czar also leaves two sisters: MARIA, Paulovna, Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar; and ANNA, Paulovna, widow of William II., King of Holland. Also, a sister-in-law: HELENA, Paulovna, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, and daughter of the late Prince Paul of Wurtemberg. This lady's daughter, the Grand Duchess Catherine, Michaelovna, is married to the Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

VIENNA, Sunday, March 4, 1855.

The official article on the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, which was announced in my letter of yesterday, appeared in the *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of last evening. It runs as follows:

"The melancholy tidings which we yesterday evening communicated to the public have filled all hearts with sorrow. Recent occurrences have led to dissensions; there have been differences of opinion as to the duties of the various powers in regard to the events in the East; there have been conflicting opinions as to the course of action which the state of affairs required; but all these matters have been cast into the background by the painful feeling caused by the great loss which the whole of Europe has sustained by the decease of one of its most highly gifted Sovereigns. The reign of the Emperor, which lasted almost 30 years, is one of the most brilliant periods in the history of Russia, and the name and memory of the defunct monarch is intimately connected with all those important events which have occurred within that long and momentous space of time. No one will be so prejudiced by the complications of the last few months as to refuse to acknowledge, and that with the deepest gratitude, the great services rendered by the late Emperor NICHOLAS to the cause of order, of legality, and of the monarchical principle, which together form the great pillars of the European family of States. But Austria, which yesterday, on the anniversary of the death of the Emperor FRANCIS, (1835,) had such a vivid recollection of the affliction at the loss of that ever memorable paternal ruler, is particularly struck that, by a singular dispensation of Providence, Russia should on the very same day sustain such a heavy blow, and that it should in both Empires be a date attended with sorrowful recollections.

"The only alleviation that can be found for the painful impression which the melancholy news has caused, is in the thought of the estimable qualities of the eldest son and successor of the Emperor NICHOLAS, the Emperor ALEXANDER II.

"It is confidently to be expected that the monarch who has now ascended the throne of his deceased father, will realize the sanguine hopes which are placed in him, as well in his own great empire as in the rest of the world, and that the work of peace just commenced—which was rendered possible by the honorable advances made by the defunct sovereign—will, from a feeling of filial devotion, be brought to a happy issue by the mild and propitiatory spirit of ALEXANDER II."

The *Wiener Zeitung* of this morning announces that the Court will wear mourning for the deceased Emperor until the 31st of this month.

A letter from Warsaw, dated March 3, says:

"I write to you under the impression of the greatest consternation. The news of the death of his Majesty the Emperor NICHOLAS, reached us yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince Governor received a telegraphic dispatch announcing it while presiding at the Council of the Kingdom in the Palace. He immediately retired to his private apartment, where, after having paid the tribute of his heart to the great deceased, of whom he was at the same time the first servant and the most devoted friend, Prince PASKIEWITCH communicated the dispatch to the high functionaries assembled at the Council, and sent for Count RUDIGER, who, from indisposition, was not present at the Council.

"It was in the name of His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER II, that this communication was made to the Marshal. Count RUDIGER is appointed to the command of the Imperial Guards, of whom the Duke heir apparent was hitherto the Commander-in-chief. Count RUDIGER leaves Warsaw this evening to join the Emperor.

"The public was not made acquainted with the catastrophe till later, and then only by the closing of the theatre. The manifesto of the new Emperor is expected the day after to-morrow. The consternation is general."

The *Journal des Débats* says:

"The Emperor NICHOLAS has not died suddenly; he had been ill for twelve days before. We have before us letters from St. Petersburg, of the 19th ultimo, which state that the Emperor then kept his bed by order of his first physician, M. MANDT. The Empress was also ill, and confined to her bed; and as the apartments occupied by the Emperor and Empress are situated one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor of the palace, they had no direct communication, and did not see each other. The Emperor, however, must have called the Empress to him, as we know, from a telegraphic dispatch, that before his death he had assembled round him all the members of his family present at St. Petersburg, in order to give them his blessing. Our correspondents attribute the illness of the Emperor to cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he continued his usual occupations; he was desirous to see everything himself, and in the most minute details; he visited the soldiers in their barracks; he passed long and frequent reviews, forgetting the precautions which his age required in such a climate and in such a severe season. To all the observations made to him by his children and by his most devoted servants he replied that he had something else to do besides taking care of his health. He had, however, attended to it for more than a year past, and at times felt uneasiness. He said that he had reached, and even exceeded, the number of years which God had allowed to others of his race, and that his end was not far distant. He had treated himself according to his own ideas; he had insisted on his physician putting him on a regimen which would prevent his getting corpulent, of which he had a singular dread. What change has taken place since the 19th of February! It is said he had an attack of apoplexy, or of paralysis of the lungs. This was a thing which Dr. MANDT had not anticipated, for at that time he felt no alarm, and his language was most satisfactory. The Emperor NICHOLAS was, moreover, subject to attacks of gout, and at the commencement of his illness he had felt some symptoms of it."

VIENNA, March 3.—The news of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, which was known here at 9 o'clock last night, has produced an immense sensation.

VIENNA, March 4.—The Archduke WILLIAM, the personal friend of the new Emperor of Russia, goes to-day with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor ALEXANDER. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* contains an article praising the high qualities of the late Emperor NICHOLAS, and expressing a confident hope that the Emperor ALEXANDER will complete the work of peace begun by his father.

The *Times* has published the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, Saturday Morning:

"The CZAREVITCH ALEXANDER assumed the Government at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon, and received homage as Emperor."

The *Morning Chronicle* has published the following telegraphic intelligence, dated St. Petersburg, March 2:

"The Emperor expired yesterday at 10½ o'clock. ALEXANDER was proclaimed Emperor the same day. He received homage to-day."

The *Journal des Débats* says:

"The new Sovereign of Russia was initiated at an early age into the affairs of the empire, by the Emperor, his father; he was present at all the councils; he was invested with situations which gave him frequent opportunities of rendering himself useful to the army and pleasing to the youth of the schools. Whenever the Emperor NICHOLAS quitted the capital, he left the supreme direction to the government of his son; and, in short, he had taken the utmost pains to prepare him to become his successor. The Grand Duke ALEXANDER, the heir to the crown, is very popular in Russia; he is beloved and esteemed by the people. He will not exercise the great authority of his father, for he does not inherit either his hauteur or his inflexibility. He will rather please—as the Emperor ALEXANDER I. did—by his mildness and his affability; and between the uncle and the nephew there is a very great similarity of character in numerous ways. The new Empress is also highly spoken of, and her elevated judgment and her conciliating manners are much extolled. It is thought that she will exercise a salutary influence over the Emperor. Public opinion in Russia attributes to the hereditary Grand Duke a policy different from that of the Emperor, and particularly a more Pacific one. It is affirmed—either correctly or otherwise—that the Prince has not always approved the conduct followed for the last two years by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in the Eastern question, and that he regretted the mission of Prince MENSCHIKOFF to Constantinople, and the invasion of the Principalities. It is impossible to foresee even the immediate consequences of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, but we think that the event will augment the chances of the reëstablishment of peace. The Emperor NICHOLAS was in himself an obstacle to peace. He had been reproached with the excess of his ambition, and with the means he sometimes employed to satisfy it. Notwithstanding his protestations, all the responsibility of the war was thrown on him, and he felt the deepest resentment at it. The struggle, therefore, became in a measure one personal to him, and that obstacle to peace has now disappeared. It may, therefore, be hoped that the relations of the adversaries of Russia with her new sovereign will be more easy than they were with the Emperor NICHOLAS, and that the conferences of Vienna will open under auspices favorable to the reëstablishment of general peace."

The Emperor is Dead!

From the London Times, March 3.

The Emperor of Russia is DEAD. As these words speed through this land it will scarce be twenty-four hours since the troubler of the earth was called to his account. How he died, in what agony of body or of soul, we shall never know. In that dark despotism scarcely one ruler has yet resigned the rod of power without giving occasion to some new tale of horror. The character of the succession agrees but too well with the continued conspiracy against the liberties of mankind. Emperor after Emperor rises by we know not what law, during his mission from some mysterious cabal, and disappearing, by we know not what death, at the moment when his course seems to be run and the failure of one movement demands rest and opportunity for another. But, from whomsoever NICHOLAS received his fearful task, he has done it with no negligent hand, and must ever stand forth, even in Russian annals, as the conqueror, oppressor, and disturber of nations. As such it is impossible not to receive the tidings of his death, we will not say with a vulgar and thoughtless congratulation, but with a sense of momentary relief, and a dawn of hope. Never, indeed, since the beginning of this century was the aspect of Europe more gloomy, more disheartening, than yesterday morning. Never were the hopes of mankind more flung back on the deep sense of a righteous cause, and of a strong resolution to defend it at all hazards. Now, at least, we know that one stubborn will is broken, and one mental world of evil machinations gone from our firmament. The daring schemes of PETER THE GREAT and the impious visions of CATHERINE may still plague the earth: the traditions of conquest may still be cherished, and the promises of superstition be believed by willing votaries; yet at least one terrible presence, one active mischief, *vultus instantis tyranni*, is mercifully withdrawn from us, and nations are permitted once more to breathe free.

It is easy to imagine how this has come to pass, without having recourse to those darker suggestions that irresistibly obtrude. The last that we heard of this potentate was that, with undiminished strength and exasperated energy, he was arming all Russia to the struggle, and even preparing to present himself in the terrible arena. Suddenly we hear that his thousand legions are beyond his reach, and that Sebastopol—though for some days hence it will not know it—has lost the great mind that so long had cherished it, and that watched over it with so keen a solicitude. It can hardly be doubted that, as he had been foretold, the Emperor has fallen a victim to the struggle which, in one short year, has cost not much less than a quarter of a million souls. He had already exceeded his great part beyond the usual tenure of his race and the ordinary reign of conquerors. There was something portentous in the spectacle of one man holding so large a portion of the Old World, and still extending his conquests, still stretching his policy, at the age of sixty, and after a reign of thirty years. Great conquerors have commonly been cut short either by the stroke of disease, or the hand of an assassin, or the fickleness of fortune, at a much earlier age, and it seemed something reserved for this century to see one continually spreading the meshes of a subtle policy and an iron dominion wider and wider for a whole generation. But man has his limits. Flesh and blood are not equal to the grasp of ambition and the scope of the mind. By the concurrent testimony of all who have known the Emperor NICHOLAS, he was such a man as the ancients magnified into a demigod—herculean in his very frame, of uncommon stature, beauty and grace, born to be a king of men—such an one as our own WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, or even as CHARLEMAGNE. Nothing this world can supply for itself or borrow from the unseen was wanting to feed his ambition, to exalt his genius, to assist his undertakings. From the beginning of his reign he showed that he inherited and grasped, as in one possession, all the accumulated hopes and illusions of his dynasty. Secure as he felt from the West, he prepared at once for the conquest of the East. One check after another only taught him to lay deeper the foundation of dominion, but for thirty years he has never ceased, above ground or underground, to push his scheme of universal empire. The race, however, was with time, and when he found his own life ebbing apace, at the approach of an epoch which for ages had been designated for the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent at Constantinople, he could no longer restrain himself, and broke loose, as a river from its banks, for the conquest of the world. We do but anticipate the calm judgment of posterity when we describe the particular act which began this unhappy war, by saying that on a mere pretence, and in open contempt for the law of nations, the Emperor invaded, spoiled and seized the territory of a neighbor, and not only justified, but compelled the interference of the Western Powers, who otherwise would have had, in their turn, to fight a harder battle nearer home.

For these two years all Europe has beheld with increasing astonishment how one man, assuming and exercising all the attributes of absolute power, and therefore having himself alone to rely upon, could maintain that single-handed struggle against a world of statesmen, diplomatists, generals, and admirals, representing all the art and science of the civilized world. Collecting continually fresh determination and vigor from each phase of the struggle, yet provoking a still deeper phalanx and still wider circle of foes, he stood at last in a position of which it is not too much to say that, as regards either side, and as respects either the questions at issue or the tremendous armaments employed, the world has not seen the like before, or anything near to it. But then, as in the famous statue of his great ancestor, having surmounted the dizzy height, he stood with the precipice before him. The alternate blows of the conflict have indeed thickened of late. Nation after nation has heard the call to arms. England has changed an Administration of peace for one of war, and has taken for her chief the worst reputed enemy of the CZAR. Her disasters have only quickened her animosity and her zeal; she is sending another army, she is doubling her navy, substituting iron for wood, and preparing to enter every inlet and harbor in Russia; she is taking measures as if for a permanent settlement in the Crimea, and sending the iron heel of the locomotive to insult the sacred soil. France is dispatching legion after legion, and her Emperor is on the point of braving the fury of the Czar in his own cherished stronghold. Austria has shown the "gigantic ingratitude" which Russia was some time since warned to expect. Prussia is at least no longer safe to Russia. A smaller State has contributed 15,000 men to the Allies, without even the ceremony of declaring war. Thus, the whole world is rising, in succession, against the common enemy. At this last passage of his fortunes, we have seen the Czar ever rising with the occasion; defending his policy, protesting against that of his foes, opening negotiations, fighting at once with words and with arms, weighing phrases and organizing measures. We have just seen him stamp, as it were, on the ground, and call new armies from its surface. We have seen him arm the whole empire. We have seen him set in motion the whole of his million armed men toward the south, directing routes, and preparing magazines at the extremity of his empire; we have seen him send two sons to the battle, and even, it is said, prepare himself to follow; we have seen him pledge to the very utmost the credit of his Empire to obtain the necessary resources; there is not an act of government or of conquest that we have not seen him perform on the direst emergency and the vastest scale. Seriously menaced along many thousand miles of frontier by land and by sea, the enemy within sound of his capital, with his fortresses beleaguered or actually destroyed, his commerce shut up, his merchants ruined, he nevertheless, with his own vast intellect, directed the whole war, and maintained the resistance of that one aegis, as it were, against innumerable dangers. There never was the man—nay, we hope there never will be—of such an adamantine frame as to stand this superhuman task. In this fellest struggle and this darkest hour the Emperor NICHOLAS, still tightening his grasp, still stretching his ken, still wielding more gigantic weapons, still calling louder to his vassals, and rising higher in his tone, at the fullest tension of his heart, mind, and soul, and every sense preternaturally quickened to the last, has suddenly succumbed to the law of mortality, snapped at full bend, fallen at full flight, and, like that most formidable foe of his house, whose representative, by a strange chance, he has seen once more invading his soil,—

"Left a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale."

Late and Present Czar.

From the London Times, March 6.

We are not accustomed to attach undue importance to the formal ceremonies and observances of foreign Courts in the different occurrences of their monotonous existence. The acts prompted by these occasions are commonly to be regarded as mere demonstrations of courtesy and good breeding, which are not misplaced in the society of kings; and the language employed in public manifestoes and declarations is quite as often used to conceal the thoughts of their authors as to express them. The marks of condolence and sympathy shown by the German Sovereigns to the Imperial family of Russia on the sudden death of the late Emperor have therefore, in our opinion, but a very slight connection with the political transactions in which the interests of Europe are at this time engaged; and, on the other hand, the tone of the manifesto of the Emperor ALEXANDER on his accession to the throne passes very little as to the course of policy he may really intend to pursue. He announces his determination to regard the welfare of his Empire, including Poland and Finland, as "inseparable from it;" and he promises to maintain this Empire "one and indivisible" at the highest standard of power and glory, and to accomplish in his own person the incessant wishes of PETER, CATHERINE, ALEXANDER and NICHOLAS. As the address of a young Sovereign who has just ascended the throne, and whose first object is to conciliate the affection and respect of his people, this declaration is perfectly natural; and a Prince suspected of moderation is perhaps more tempted to resort to such expressions than one who has already established a reputation for vehement and indiscriminating patriotism. But, if such terms were seriously addressed to Europe, they would be extremely ridiculous, for an Empire cannot be said to be at the highest standard of power and glory when its ports are blockaded, its Navy compelled to disappear from every sea, its troops defeated in every encounter with the enemy, and a large portion of one of its provinces occupied by an invading army. Still less can the young Emperor boast, with any semblance of reason, that he is about to accomplish in his own person the schemes of PETER, CATHERINE, ALEXANDER, and his own father, if by that expression is meant the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire, and the establishment of an Empire and a Church of the East under the protection of the Russian Czars. Never was there a moment when such a scheme seemed less practicable, since all the great Powers are actually bound by treaty and prepared in arms to resist and to defeat it; and the mere avowal of a deliberate intention to give effect to the aggressive designs of these Russian Sovereigns would be a direct challenge to the rest of Europe. It is scarcely possible to imagine that the Court of St. Petersburg would have held such language if it had intended to act upon it abroad, and the greater probability appears to us to be that these expressions were dictated by the necessity of humoring the passions of a powerful and popular party in the Russian Empire. It may, however, be inferred from the tone of this address, that war rather than peace [illegible] with the spirit of the Russian nation. So far as we are acquainted with the manifesto, the whole text of which has not yet reached us, it contains no allusion to the hoped-for termination of the present contest; but, if it could be supposed that the Emperor ALEXANDER II. means to pursue the objects which have already embroiled his predecessor with the greater part of Europe, he would scarcely have taken this mode of declaring such an intention. When, about twenty-nine years ago, his father, the late Emperor, mounted the throne after a short interregnum and a sanguinary revolt of the army in the capital, NICHOLAS declared to his people, in similar but in milder language, that "he should live solely for his people; that he should reign as ALEXANDER, of blessed memory had reigned, in order to accomplish all that he had wished for the happiness of Russia; and, following his example, he hoped to obtain the blessing of God and the love of the people." Such was the prelude to the reign of the most stern, self-willed, and absolute monarch who ever held the Russian sceptre, who mounted the throne amid the commotion of revolt, and who ended it in the commotion of war. No stronger proof could be produced of the worthlessness of such manifestoes for any practical purpose; and we cherish a hope that the affected violence of the one may be as insincere as the affected moderation of the other.

It may, however, be doubted whether any Russian Sovereign has either the will or the power of permanently resisting or suspending by any act of his own that traditional policy which dates from the founders of the empire, and more especially from PETER and from CATHERINE II. The Emperor ALEXANDER I. sometimes disavowed it, and even coquetted with the liberal institutions and opinions of Western Europe; but he allied himself with NAPOLEON at Tilsit to obtain the Danubian provinces, and he availed himself of his ascendancy in 1815 to carry his frontier beyond the Vistula. Yet, in writing confidentially to Lord CASTLEREAGH in 1822, ALEXANDER spoke of himself as the only Russian who resisted the views of his subjects upon Turkey, and of the loss of popularity he sustained by this antagonism. In like manner, the Emperor NICHOLAS during a great part of his reign affected to have desisted from the aggressive policy of Russia. In one of his conversations with Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, in 1853, he said, "You know the dreams and plans in which the Empress CATHERINE was in the habit of indulging; these were handed down to our time; but, while I inherited immense territorial possessions, I did not inherit those visions, those intentions, if you like to call them so." Yet at the moment, as subsequent events have shown, he was entering upon a course of policy wholly at variance with these declarations, as if the restraint he had hitherto placed upon the traditional policy of the Russian Empire had become too irksome to be borne, and as if he were fatally impelled into a course of action which he followed even to the loss of his honor and his life. With these striking examples before us on the part of two successive Emperors who professed rather to hold in suspense than to promote the aggressive traditions of Russia, it becomes a matter of grave consideration for the rest of Europe whether any reliance can be placed on any assurances the Court of St. Petersburg may give on this subject; and the announcement by the present Emperor of his resolution to accomplish those designs which his predecessors had more or less secretly entertained certainly does impose on the Allied Powers both the duty and the right to require from Russia positive and effectual securities against the prosecution of schemes fatal to the peace of Europe. We presume that the very first efforts of the plenipotentiaries at Vienna will be directed to the object of eliciting as far as possible from the Russian envoys the real policy of the new reign; and, in the critical position in which all the other Powers now stand towards Russia, all ambiguity on this point must speedily be removed. There is, on the one hand, the common interest and the common policy of Europe bound to oppose all violent aggressions, to defend rights, to uphold law, and this policy has recently received the express sanction of the treaties framed between the several allied Powers. There is, on the other hand, the separate interest and the peculiar system of the Russian empire—hostile, arbitrary, lawless and uncontrolled, except by the forces arrayed against it. The former system is defended by the power of all the most civilised States in the world; the latter summons the fanatical spirit and the barbarian hordes of its population to the conflict, and it may be that the Emperor himself is but the instrument of the passions to which his father so rashly and wickedly appealed. But, be this as it may, his choice must be made and his option declared—it is peace with Europe or war against it, for the traditional policy of Russia cannot be pursued without a mortal struggle against the whole power of civilization and independence which remains in the world.

THE WAR.

Meeting of the Vienna Conference—Gortschakoff Instructed to Negotiate.

Telegraphs from Vienna, of date Tuesday, the 6th inst., state that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, (the diplomatist) had received orders from the Emperor ALEXANDER to proceed with the negotiations, and confirming the instructions he had originally received.

The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 6th. Their debates had for object to fix the precise meaning of the third of the guarantee points. The Russian representative was not present. Further conference will be held without delay.

Reported Death of the Grand Duke Michael, Killed in Battle.

For several days the rumor was prevalent that the Grand Duke MICHAEL had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Tchernaya, and had died in Sebastopol of his wounds. This statement requires confirmation.

Prince Menschikoff Recalled—Russian War-Minister Superseded.

The deceased Emperor NICHOLAS had already recalled Prince MENSCHIKOFF from the Crimea, and given the chief command there to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and the second to General OSTENSACKEN. It was also stated that General RUDIGER had been summoned from the high position he held in the army of Poland to take the direction of the Ministry of War, in the place of Prince DOLGOROUKI; and it was surmised that General BIBIKOFF, the Home minister of the Empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, have much importance.

Allies will Continue the Siege.

Immediately on the death of NICHOLAS being known in Paris, orders were telegraphed to Gen. CANROBERT to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor. Of the departure of the Emperor NAPOLEON for the Crimea nothing additional is known; preparations continue to be made.

Reported Accession of Prussia.

General WEDELL has left Paris on his return to Berlin, and was said to be the bearer of instructions which would insure the conclusion of a treaty between Prussia and the Western Powers.

The Germanic Policy.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgard had voted the three millions thalers demanded by the Minister of War, but inserted formally in the bill a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

Ratification of the Sardinian Treaty—Declaration of War Against Russia.

The ratifications of the treaty of alliance between France, England, and Sardinia, were exchanged at Paris on Sunday, the 4th inst.

The official journal of Turin publishes a manifesto by the Sardinian Government, repudiating the reproaches of ingratitude made by Count NESSELRODE, and affirming that Sardinia has undertaken the war solely for the general interests of Europe.

The Sardinian expedition, 15,000 strong, consists of twenty battalions of infantry, each company 120 men; five battalions of rifles, eight squadrons of cavalry, six batteries of mounted artillery, and one battalion of sappers.

TURIN, Sunday, March 4, 1855.

The Piedmontese *Gazette*, in an extraordinary number of this day, publishes the following manifesto of the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, VICTOR EMMANUEL II., relative to the accession of His Majesty to the treaty of the 10th of April, 1854, between France and England:

For a long time Europe has regarded with just and jealous suspicion the continual aggrandizement of Russia, the progressive application of that system which PETER THE GREAT inaugurated, more naturalized in the nation, perhaps, than in the Muscovite Sovereigns, and tending with all the forces, visible and invisible, to the conquest of Constantinople, not as a final end, but as a beginning and step to new and more unmeasured ambitions.

These projects of Russia, subversive of the equilibrium of Europe, threatening to the liberties of peoples and the independence of nations, never revealed themselves, perhaps, so clearly as in the unjust invasion of the Danubian Provinces, and in the diplomatic acts preceding and following it. It was with good right, then, that France and England, after a long and useless attempt at means of conciliation, had recourse to arms to support the Ottoman Empire against the aggressions of its powerful neighbor.

On the solution of the Oriental question depend the destinies, not immediate, but future, of Europe and of Asia, and, more directly and proximately, of those States bordering the Mediterranean Sea, which cannot, therefore, remain indifferent spectators of a struggle in which their own vital interests are concerned, which will determine whether they remain free and independent, or become vassals, in fact if not in name, of the colossal Russian Empire.

The justice of the cause espoused by the generous defenders of the Sublime Porte, the considerations which tell so powerfully always on the heart of the King, of the dignity and of the national independence, have determined His Majesty the King of Sardinia, after the formal invitation which he has received from the two great Western Powers, to accede, by the act of the 12th of last January, to the alliance, offensive and defensive, stipulated on the 10th of April, 1854, between their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But before that act received the indispensable completion by the exchange of ratifications, before, therefore, it could in any way be put in execution, the Emperor NICHOLAS, lamenting, with language not devoid of bitterness, that the rights of nations had been violated by us having (as he supposed) without previous declaration of war sent an expedition to the Crimea—accusing the King, besides, of ingratitude in having forgotten the ancient proofs of friendship and sympathy given by Russia to Sardinia—[illegible] to declare war.

Without stopping at the supposed violation of the rights of nations which could only be an error of the Chancery, we will observe that, with the ancient memories of friendly correspondence passed between the predecessors of His Imperial Majesty and those of His Sardinian Majesty, the Emperor might have compared other more recent and personal recollections of his own behavior for the last eight years towards the Kings CARLO ALBERTO and VITTORIO EMANUELE SECONDO. But first of all, he should have persuaded himself that His Majesty approached this alliance, not through forgetfulness of ancient friendships, nor through resentment for recent offences, but from the firm conviction of being imperiously driven to it, both by the general interests of Europe and the particular interests of that nation whose destinies Divine Providence has committed to him; and it is, therefore, that, in taking part in a serious war, the King never doubts the answer to his appeal from the old faith of his beloved people, the bravery of his soldiers, confiding as he confides, in the protection of that God who, in the course of eight centuries has so often supported the Monarchy of Savoy in severe trials, and guided it to glorious destinies. His Majesty is secure in the conviction of having done his duty, nor will so many severe and cruel afflictions diminish his resolution and constancy in the defence, with all his power, against all aggressions whatever, on the sacred interests of the people and the imprescriptible rights of the Crown.

While the King desires that the negotiations for peace already initiated in the city of Vienna may be successful, in fulfillment, however, of the obligations contracted towards France, England, and Turkey, he has ordered the undersigned Minister to declare, in virtue of the above mentioned act of accession, his land and sea forces to be in a state of war with the Russian Empire.

The undersigned declares, besides, the orders of His Majesty that the exequatur accorded to the Russian Consuls in the Royal States should be revoked; the property and persons of Russian subjects nevertheless to be scrupulously respected, and a competent term accorded to Russian ships to leave Sardinian ports.

C. CAVOUR, the President of the Council,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TURIN, March 4, 1855.

Siege of Sebastopol—Russians Threaten Balaklava.

MARCH 5.—A telegraphic dispatch reached Paris on the 7th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. Gen. BOSQUET was endeavoring to get his corps in rear of the enemy, with the view of cutting off the Russians from their reinforcements and becoming the attacking party.

Reconnoissance in Force.

On Monday, the 19th, Gen. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL and Gen. BOSQUET made a reconnoissance in force, but a thick fall of snow coming on, it had no effect. Some firing was exchanged.

A Russian Redoubt Stormed by the French—Great Loss of Life.

Accounts of this event are directly contradictory. MENSCHIKOFF says the allies were repulsed with 600 loss; the allies say they destroyed the redoubt with 100 killed.

It is certain that during the night between 21st and 22d of February the Russians threw up and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. And on the night between the 24th and 25th it was attacked and stormed by the French. So far only is sure.

MENSCHIKOFF's dispatch is as follows:

On the night between the 21st and 22d of February we erected a redoubt on the left flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. This was done so promptly and unexpectedly that we received no annoyance from the enemy. But on the night between the 23d and 24th, the enemy attacked the redoubt with considerable force. Two regiments repulsed them. The enemy lost 600 men. The mining operations of the Allies have been suspended. Up to February 26, nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

The French dispatches are as follows:

Advices from Kamiesch Bay of February 24, state that on the previous day the French had destroyed the works around the Malakhoff tower, but with great loss.

In the night of the 24th the French troops destroyed some considerable works thrown up by the Russians in front of the siege advances. The affair was serious. The French were victorious.

During the night between the 23d and 24th February, the second corps of the French army carried the important works of counter-approach established by the garrison of Sebastopol, opposite the French works. The loss of the French consisted in some hundred wounded.

[OFFICIAL.] ON BOARD THE MONTEBELLO, KAMIESCH BAY, Feb. 24.

The Russians appeared to have abandoned the positions which they occupied opposite Eupatoria; in their retreat they set fire to the villages in which they had established themselves. In the night between the 22d and 23d of February, the garrison of Sebastopol had established important works of counter-approach opposite our works on the counterfort of the plateau which descends towards Little Careening Bay. The Commander-in-chief ordered these works to be carried in the night between the 23d and 24th of February by the troops of the 2d corps. This affair does the greatest honor to our army, and increases, if possible, the ascendancy which it has not ceased to exercise over the enemy. Our losses amount, it is said, to 100 wounded. The ships *Louis XIV.* and *Marengo* are on the eve of leaving for France. (Signed) The Vice-Admiral BRUAT.

A French Field Officer Accused of Treason.

The London *Daily News* states, on the authority of its special correspondent at Balaklava, Feb. 23, that it was rumored General CANROBERT had ordered a court-martial to try an officer of high command in the French army, who was accused of having held treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and had supplied exact plans of the siege works. The correspondent expresses his disbelief in the criminality of the officer accused.

Blockade of the Danube Raised.

The blockade of the mouths of the Danube is raised, since Feb. 16. Numerous Austrian vessels were loading grain.

Rumors.

We have the usual rumors that the allied Generals intend to attack General LIPRANDI and then fully to invest Sebastopol. Also, rumors that LIPRANDI had attacked Balaklava. Travelers from the Caucasus report that SCHAMYL, in conjunction with the famous NAIB-MAHOMED, will invade the Crimea by way of Anapa and the Sea of Azoff.

Various War Items.

Intelligence of the reconstruction of the British Ministry, with Lord PALMERSTON as Premier, had reached Constantinople and caused much satisfaction.

The screw-steamer *Petrel*, of Glasgow, chartered by the French Government, was accidentally burned in Bona harbor, Feb. 12. The French steamer *Gange* took fire on her way to Constantinople; the vessel was saved, but considerable stores were destroyed.

A telegraphic statement mentions that the British Consul at Aleppo had been murdered during an insurrection; but private accounts say he died from natural causes.

The whole garrison of Constantinople, the reserves and convalescents, had left for the Crimea.

The Flagstaff Battery was nearly destroyed by the French mines.

A Russian Imperial order nominates eleven general officers to appointments in the Army of the South, (Crimea).

Martial law has been declared in the Governments of Minsk and Mohilew, which are placed under the orders of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

OMAR PACHA had arrived at the allied camp to concert measures.

Advices from Smyrna, Feb. 23, state that 1,000 English sick had arrived in hospital.

PASKIEVITCH and several other generals had received telegraphic orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to St. Petersburg to a military consultation.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* had arrived at Portsmouth from the Black Sea, with 200 wounded men.

Besides the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, an infantry force comprising the 8th, 25th, 29th, 42d, 53d, 61st, 66th, 87th and 98th, Regiments, having a present strength of 8,000 men, will proceed from India, early in the Spring, to the seat of war, via Alexandria.

Admiral LYONS notifies officially that all the ports of the Black Sea and sea of Azoff are strictly blockaded, except Eupatoria, Streltzka, Kamiesch, Kazatch and Balaklava.

Details of the Attack on Eupatoria, Feb. 17.

The *Moniteur* contains the official report of the attack by the Russians on Eupatoria, Feb. 17. The Russian force amounted to 25,000 men. The battle lasted six hours, and cost the Russians 500 killed and 2,000 wounded, according to some accounts,—while correspondents, who walked over the field, estimate the loss of the Russians at 300 killed and 700 wounded, and of the Turks, 80 killed and 200 wounded.

As the battle was entirely fought between the Turks and the Russians, we select, from the crowd of dispatches, those of OMAR PASHA and Prince MENSCHIKOFF:

HEAD-QUARTERS, EUPATORIA, Feb., 1855.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the enemy attacked Eupatoria on the morning of the 17th inst.

The troops intended for this attack had left the camp before Sebastopol six days ago, and other troops from Perekop and Simpheropol had joined them in the night of the 16th and the morning of the 17th, in the flat ground that lays behind the heights that are before Eupatoria.

As far as one could guess, and according to the information furnished by prisoners, the enemy numbered 36 battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, 400 Cossacks, 80 pieces of artillery in position, and some troops of horse artillery, which were in reserve.

The attack commenced at daylight by a strong cannonade, during which the enemy [illegible]. At first the Russians showed themselves in great force along our whole position; but, seeing that our left was protected by men-of-war, which were there when the fire was first opened, they concentrated against our centre and right.

I then requested the senior officer of the English Royal Navy to send the gunboat *Viper* to the right, and to take up a position near the French steamer *Véloce* and the Turkish steamer *Schefaer*, on board of which was the Vice-Admiral, AHMED PASHA. At the same time I reinforced the right with some battalions of infantry and some pieces of artillery, which I withdrew from the left.

The enemy commenced his fire without ceasing, from the position held by his artillery, supported by a powerful supply of skirmishers, and then his infantry, carrying planks and ladders, three times tried to storm the works. Each time it was repulsed and obliged to retire under our fire, but it was enabled to effect this retrograde movement under cover of its artillery and of heavy masses of cavalry.

Our cavalry, which at the present moment only numbers about 250 or 300 horses, and which charged the Russian infantry at the commencement of its retreat, did not dare to pursue it in the face of such heavy masses.

This superiority in artillery and cavalry prevented our disturbing the Russians on their retreat. After four hours and a half fighting, they commenced retiring in three different directions—towards the bridge of Lake Sasik, towards Top-Mamai, and towards the Perekop road.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of my troops during the day. Although behind works only half finished, and not fully armed, they showed a bold front, and were very steady.

Our losses are not very numerous, but they are to be deplored. We regret the death of SELIM PASHA, Lieutenant General commanding the Egyptian troops. We had, moreover, 87 killed and 277 wounded; [illegible] horses killed and 18 wounded.

Among the killed there are 7 officers, and 16 are wounded, among them SULEIMAN PASHA; 13 inhabitants of the town have been killed, and 11 wounded.

I consider it my duty to make honorable mention of the French detachment that is here, and of the English men-of-war *Curacoa*, *Furious*, *Valorous*, *Viper*, of the Turkish steamer *Schefaer*, and of the energetic coöperation of the French steamer *Véloce*, who all contributed greatly towards frustrating the efforts of the enemy. The French detachment had four men killed and nine wounded; among the latter is a naval officer.

The Russians must have suffered a heavy loss. According to the report of the civil authorities of the town, who had to bury the dead, their number of killed amounts to 453; their artillery lost 300 horses. They carried away a great many of their dead and almost all their wounded. We have taken seven prisoners.

I have, &c., OMAR.

His Excellency, Lord RAGLAN, &c.

The Russian Account.

The *Invalide Russe* has the following account of the affair of the 17th at Eupatoria:

We know by the report of Prince MENSCHIKOFF's aide-de-camp of the 19th that on the [illegible] the Turkish troops disembarked at Eupatoria had made an offensive movement upon the village of Saki, in numbers of more than 10,000.

In order to assure himself of the exact amount of the enemy's forces in occupation of Eupatoria, and to ascertain if there was not a possibility of expelling them, Prince MENSCHIKOFF ordered Lieutenant-General CHRULEFF to execute on the 17th a strong reconnoissance upon that town with a party of troops stationed in the vicinity.

The troops destined for this operation approached Eupatoria within the distance of 250 yards, and opened a cross fire of artillery upon the place.

The enemy responded with a lively cannonade from the fortifications which surround the city; nevertheless the action of our artillery was so happily directed that in a few seconds five ammunition waggons belonging to the Turks were blown up, and several pieces of cannon dismounted.

Carried away by this success, the 3d and 4th battalions of the regiment of the Azoff infantry, the battalion of Greek volunteers, and three sotnias of the regiment No. 61 of Cossacks of the Don [illegible], got nearer to the town, and, profiting by the shelter which the locality offered, commenced a smart fusillade with the enemy; nevertheless, General CHRULEFF, being assured that the town contained nearly 40,000 troops with 100 pieces of artillery, and that further effort on our part would be useless, gave orders to the troops to retire. This difficult movement was executed with remarkable order.

Our loss in this affair amounts to nearly 500 men killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy was in all probability much greater, for his troops, pent up in narrow streets, remained for a long time exposed to the terrible fire of our artillery, the projectiles of which had clear range of the entire town.

The English Account.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 20.

MY LORD DUKE: Your Grace will have learnt by my telegraphic dispatch of the 18th inst. that the enemy had, on the previous morning at daylight, attacked Eupatoria with a very large force and a powerful body of artillery, and had been repulsed, after an engagement which terminated with their retirement at 10 A. M.

I have now the honor to lay before your Grace copies of two letters which I have received from Colonel SIMMONS, who is attached to the head-quarters of OMAR PASHA, containing the details of the action; and while your Grace will rejoice to see that the Turkish troops which have been landed at Eupatoria have availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to show that the character they acquired on the Danube was well merited and remained unimpaired, you will join in the regret which I feel that they have suffered so considerable a loss, and that among the killed is numbered the General of Division SELIM PASHA, (an Egyptian,) and among the wounded a General of Brigade, also an Egyptian.

This loss, however, and particularly that sustained by a battery of artillery, afford ample proof of the gallant and determined conduct of the troops, and of the serious [illegible] of the attack made upon them, as well as of their being worthy of their [illegible] chief.

I have great satisfaction in drawing your grace's attention to that part of Lieutenant-Colonel SIMMONS' dispatch in which he bears testimony to the efficient assist-

[illegible] by the Emperor's order to the Czar, under the command of Gen. Captain Kalomeze, of the Cossacks.

I have, &c., BAGLAN.

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

The French Account.

CAMPS, Feb. 22.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: Yesterday, the 19th, an English steamer coming from Eupatoria brought the news that the enemy had vigorously attacked that place, and had been repulsed. That vessel left Eupatoria without taking the dispatches of Commandant Osmoy, and I was without details.

To-day only I received a report from Commandant Osmoy, containing the precise details, which I subjoin:

In the night between the 16th and 17th the Russians, taking advantage of the darkness, established round the place, the circumvallation works of which we have spoken, completed, a series of irregular parallel, consisting of earth mounts thrown up, intended to cover their artillery and riflemen.

On the 17th, at 8 A. M., 80 pieces of artillery opened their fire. Behind this artillery there was a mass of 30,000 infantry, commanded (according to Commandant Osmoy) by General Count SACKEN. There were also 40,000 horse.

After a cannonade of nearly two hours' duration the enemy made their preparations for an assault on the western side, where the greatest number of guns are mounted. Five battalions of infantry, provided with the necessary materials for crossing the fosse and scaling the walls, advanced to within 300 metres, protected by a fragment of wall belonging to an old cemetery. Two of these battalions were then thrown forward. This column arrived within 20 metres of the fosse, but, received by a brisk fire, was compelled to retreat. Brought up a second time to the attack, it was vigorously repulsed by a Turkish battalion, which, making a sortie from the town, attacked it bodily at the point of the bayonet and routed it, while the small body of Turkish cavalry charged it on the flank. This column left 150 dead in the cemetery.

Meanwhile the cannonade continued along the whole line. The fire of the enemy was chiefly concentrated on the hill, "so called, of the Mills," where the Egyptian General of Division SELIM PASHA, and the Egyptian Colonel EUGENE BEY were killed, nobly fulfilling their duty.

At 10 o'clock the Russians began to waver, and were soon in full retreat.

The defence of Eupatoria confers the greatest honor upon the Commander-in-Chief, OMAR PASHA, and the troops under his orders. Its inauguration in the happiest and most brilliant manner the *éclat* of the Ottoman arms in the Crimea.

Commandant OSMOY estimates the loss of the enemy at 600 killed and 3,000 wounded. Written at the very moment of the sortie, he had not yet received the official return of the losses of the garrison. He estimates them at about 100 killed and a proportionate number of wounded.

Our little French garrison of about 300 men of the 3d Regiment of Marines and a portion of the crew of the *Henri IV.*, figured honorably in the defence, under the orders of their commander, Chef-d'Escadron of the Staff OSMOY, whose intelligence and firmness are known to you. We had four men killed and eight wounded; among the latter Lieutenant LAS CASES, who had command of the marine guns. His wound is not serious. He is a distinguished officer, full of vigor.

The steamers in the roadstead 4, among which I must mention the *Vélocé*, Captain DUPEUX DE MONT LOUIS, rendered good service to the defence of Eupatoria by a well-directed fire. I am, M. le Marechal, &c.,

CANROBERT.

The Crimea—State of Affairs—A French Account.

I send you (says a Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*,) nearly in extenso the leading article of yesterday's *Débats*, which is looked upon here as about the best and surest account of the actual state of affairs in the Crimea. M. SAINT ANGE is thought by all parties here to be an authority. Here is what he says:

"We wish to set down as precisely as possible the respective situations of the belligerent parties in the Crimea, at the moment when the news reaches them of the Emperor of Russia's death.

It is thought that the allied forces encamped in the Crimea can may be estimated at 100,000 men, owing to the last reinforcements, and the junction of the two French divisions left at Constantinople.

The Ottoman army under OMAR PACHA, at Eupatoria, must amount upon that spot to 40,000 men. The shipment of troops still continuing actively, it may be supposed that the sum total of the allied armies will mount up to 150,000 men in the course of the month of March.

The Russian army, there is no doubt, will not attain to this number until its last reinforcements shall be received by way of Cherson, Nicolaief, Odessa and Perekop. The enemy's army at this moment does not apparently to number 100,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol, and the other forces in the Crimea. It is probable that for any military operation, they cannot spare, of more than 80,000 or 85,000 men. This explains their complete inaction after Inkermann, where they had employed 45,000 men, who were defeated and forced to retreat, as we know, with enormous loss of life.

It is well known now that the Russians have collected as much as the allies from Kaffaroff, Odessa and want of every necessary of life. All means of transport have been impossible through the Crimea, where there is not a hard road that can resist alternate frost and thaw. Water, it is true, is in Russia proper, the season for all sledge transports, because Winter lasts for at least four months without cessation; but this is by no means the case in the Southern provinces, and time we see why the Russians must, like us, have wanted food and ammunition.

The Balaklava road is now being laid over with rails. On the French side, a stone way has been constructed, which connects their camp with the Bay of Kamiesch; other roads connect between each other the different divisions of the camp, and now easy communication is established with all the points of disembarkation. Balaklava and Kamiesch have upon their shores two positive cities of tents and huts. There are established stores, depôts, restaurants, workshops and provisionary hospitals, with an accompanying population of half-military workpeople, who are ready for any service, and whose activity is unceasing."

Then follows a detailed description, too long for my limits, of all that the French Administration has organized with a view to the health, cleanliness, nourishment and comforts (if any are possible at such times) of the soldier.

"Nothing," then proceeds the writer of the article, "is now to be done previous to time of war and in outlandish countries, that these companies of workmen of every kind of trade that our administration and our engineer and ordinary corps help to form. Our infantry soldier, even, in an extreme heat at no matter when work; and if he remains long in a place, fortifies only by leaving behind him a regular kitchen garden, as he usually does in Algeria. A French army carries with it all kinds of men and under [illegible] consisting of women; and in fact, is a centre of civilization. This assertion, positive system, military at core and industrial—these working companies, the whole, in short, of this organization, is completely in the English army; and the English soldiers, as intrepid in battle, have not the [illegible] as ours for the various labors of war, [illegible] the labors of a close. But England knows [illegible] revealed to her what is wanting [illegible] having had her eyes open [illegible] have no doubt, remedy the [illegible] matter that will not be [illegible] particularly when France is a [illegible] together with [illegible] of the Russians, [illegible] Gait will not be [illegible] of this part of military, so they have been abundant.

Our situation, having suffered considerably from the superiority of calibre in the enemy's cannon, we have now remounted on unequal ranges with artillery in order [illegible] our [illegible] to the disadvantage of our [illegible] and communications. Our batteries have been [illegible] with guns of the highest calibre, in number up to two and three hundred. All these batteries are now manned, and will not be [illegible] the day when they shall be quite complete, armed, and provided with ammunition sufficient to furnish several hundred shots to each gun, so that all may open fire at [illegible] and that this thundering attack may afterwards resume the accents in immortal prostrity. This is the hope, and the which we can say under the reserve imposed by circumstances.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Redpath Conundrum—Louis Napoleon Forbids his Dinner—Threatened Dissolution of Parliament—Interview between Lord Clarendon and Napoleon at Boulogne.

The following editorial paragraph from the London *Morning Herald*, ministerial paper, is considered to give the clue to a hasty visit made, on the 3d inst., by the Earl of CLARENDON, to the Emperor NAPOLEON, at Boulogne:

We have excellent authority, says the *Herald*, for stating that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the Committee for inquiring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said that, in the event of the Committee continuing to sit, the armies of the two nations cannot act together, although they may act for the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy LOUIS NAPOLEON, without affronting the English people, a dissolution of Parliament will, it is stated on the authority we have alluded to, take place almost immediately.

Whether or not the matter referred to in the above paragraph was the subject of conference, the Earl of CLARENDON, accompanied only by his private Secretary, went over, on Saturday, the 3d inst., by express steamer to Boulogne, *Lord COWLEY*, British Minister at Paris, having been telegraphed to meet him, and both had a long private interview with the Emperor. Next morning CLARENDON returned to Dover, and took special train for London.

The proceedings in Parliament had been voluminous. The chief subjects of interests were the Earl of LUCAN's explanations, in the Lords, and a discussion, in the Commons, on the conduct of Sir CHARLES NAPIER. Lord LUCAN has been refused a court martial, and, to all appearance, is an ill-used man. The affair of NAPIER was introduced in the form of a motion, by Mr. MALINS, for the production of correspondence. This allowed the whole subject of NAPIER's complaints and wrongs to be discussed, after which the motion was withdrawn. The newspaper stamp duty was also discussed in the House of Commons.

Mr. ROEBUCK's Committee of Inquiry into the management of the war had held several meetings. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lords CARDIGAN, LUCAN and HARDINGE were cited to give evidence. Mr. LAYARD, Gen. DE LACY EVANS, Mr. DUNDAS, M. P., and others, had been examined. Their evidence elicited little new, but confirmed what is already known to the world—that the grossest incompetency and stupidity were exhibited in the organization, or rather want of organization, of the supplies; and that much of the misfortune that has since occurred was due to that mismanagement. The Committee proceeds in its investigations.

The Treasury Board is now completed, as follows: Lord PALMERSTON, First Lord; Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, Viscount MONCK, Viscount DUNCAN, CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, Junior Lords; Hon. W. G. HAYTER and JAMES WILSON, Secretaries.

T. R. & W. BROWNING & Co., London, have failed in the timber trade, in a large amount; assets 11s. 4d. ₩ £.

The Queen held her first levee for the season on Wednesday, the 7th. Mr. BUCHANAN was present.

A meeting had been held in Manchester, in favor of the reconstitution of the Kingdom of Poland.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the other members of the Cabinet, who had to go through the formality of vacating their seats in Parliament, had been reelected.

A scale of distribution of the patriotic fund for widows and orphans of the war is announced, and varies from 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. sterling weekly for each family.

JOHN CARDEN, the Irish gentleman, who attempted to carry off Miss ARBUTHNOT, an English heiress, had been liberated from prison on the plea of ill health, on condition that he would reside abroad until the term of his sentence expires.

Mail steamer *Arabia*, from Vera Cruz, Feb. 5, had arrived at Southampton with $1,206,174 in gold, from the Gulf of Mexico.

The Earl of STANHOPE was dead, aged 74. He was a nephew of the great WILLIAM PITT. His son, Lord MAHON, succeeds him.

Madame JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT has been giving concerts at Amsterdam and the Hague, and will revisit England.

The Manchester Peace Society has petitioned Lord PALMERSTON to effect an armistice, pending the Vienna negotiations.

Numerous relics of the Bellot fleet are already exhibited at Spitzbergen.

The very interesting and valuable collection of curiosities that belonged to the late Mr. BURMAN was being disposed of at auction, the Government having declined to purchase for the nation.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* had returned to Liverpool from the war. There was a report that the French transport agents were negotiating for her services. The new Cunarder *Etna* had sailed from Liverpool with artillerymen and horses for the Crimea, and the *Cambria* was fitting for cavalry for the same destination. The screw-steamers *Great Britain*, *Indian*, and *British Queen* were also about ready.

Several of the money changers of Paris have notified that they will not cash Bank of England notes, in consequence of the Bank of England setting vexatiously in respect to their prepayment.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to Dec. 30, mention that considerable alarm was felt in the colony by a report that the Caffres had again taken possession of the Amatola fastnesses, whence they might attack the settlements. Many farmers had abandoned their homes, and the military were under arms. Their fears were perhaps exaggerated. The explanation given by the Caffres was, that the parties in the Amatolas were merely hunting parties. Affairs are however considered by the Home Government so serious that orders are given to fit out one or two ships-of-war to proceed to the Cape.

FRANCE.

That Visit to the Crimea—Death of Dupont de l'Eure.

The public are quite in the dark as to the Emperor's intended visit to the Crimea. On the one hand, it is stated that NAPOLEON permits in his intention, contrary to the urgent recommendation of the English Government; while on the other side, it is asserted that Lord CLARENDON had succeeded in dissuading him, and that cordiality was restored between the two Governments, notwithstanding the bugbear of ROEBUCK's Committee. These are suppositions, however. "All that we know is—nothing can be known."

The force assembled in Paris is now formally styled "the Army of the East," and remains under the command of Marshal MAGNAN.

On the same day and nearly the same hour that the Emperor NICHOLAS died at St. Petersburg, the veteran Republican DUPONT DE L'EURE breathed his last at Rougeperrier in Normandy. In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased, the funeral was private; but several of the neighboring towns and villages sent deputations to pay respect. Gen. CAVAIGNAC and other republican friends assisted.

A bas-relief in white marble, representing ESCULAPIUS attending a patient, has been discovered at Cyzicus, in Asia Minor, and brought to the Louvre.

The French Government has appointed a commission to inspect the libraries of Constantinople.

AUSTRIA.

Birth of a Princess—Mission to St. Petersburg.

A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Vienna on the 5th. The infant "archduchess" was baptised next day, Lord JOHN RUSSELL being present at the ceremony.

The Archduke WILLIAM, a personal friend of the new Emperor of Russia, has been sent to St. Petersburg with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria.

SWITZERLAND.

Disturbances have broken out in the canton of Ticino. The difficulty is between the Federal commission and the citizens of the canton. Most part of the population had taken up arms—for and against.

BELGIUM.

The political crisis continues, and the country is yet without a ministry. M. DE BROUCKERE having declined the task of forming a Cabinet.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark was dangerously ill. The Legislature had resolved to impeach the ex-Ministers of War, Marine and Finance.

Terrible Earthquake—Brussa Destroyed—2,000 Lives Lost.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—A shock of an earthquake has been felt here. Brussa has been almost destroyed by earthquakes, and 2,000 lives were lost.—[Query, 200?]

The Death of the Great Sepoy Two Years Since.

A letter that appeared in the London *Times*, over the signature of Dr. GRANVILLE, a physician of some eminence, has attracted notice. Dr. GRANVILLE had once been Lord PALMERSTON's medical attendant, and in 1840 resided in a professional capacity at St. Petersburg, where he had medical introductions to the Imperial Court. In the month of July, 1853, he addressed a confidential letter to Lord PALMERSTON, and which he (GRANVILLE) now reproduces in the *Times*. In that letter he stated, that having formed a careful prognosis of the state of health of the Emperor NICHOLAS, he had come to the conclusion that he would die suddenly in the 59th year of his age. At an interview with Lord PALMERSTON, Feb. 23, 1854, PALMERSTON asked Dr. G. if he still adhered to his opinion and prediction? GRANVILLE replied that "before July, 1855, when the Emperor would be 59 years of age, the event anticipated would happen. Let but a few reverses overtake him, and his death, like that of all his brethren, will be sudden." It has proved so. "Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava," says the Doctor, "shook the mighty brain. Eupatoria completed the stroke, and anticipated the prognosis by only a few weeks.

It might be curious to speculate as to how far *the shrewd* PALMERSTON kept this prophesy in mind in accepting the office of Premier, and the task of settling the war.

Literary, Dramatic, &c.

Mr. LANDOR writes another letter to the *Athenæum*: "May I trespass once more, Sir, on your valuable pages? In the 'Life and Correspondence of Lady BLESSINGTON,' the learned Editor, who notices me so kindly, has pointed out a mistake of mine on Lord BLESSINGTON's vote on the Union. It would be unbecoming in me to offer any defence by pointing out my authority. But in the account of my life I find a slight inaccuracy, which, although of no importance to the public, I will rectify. My private tutor at Rugby was Dr. JOHN SLEATH, afterwards Master of St. Paul's School. Again, let me remark that I never was under the care of my godfather, Gen. POWELL, in London, nor was he ever there while I was. Out of kindness to my father, an old friend, he told him he would give me a commission in the army if I would 'abstain from sporting my republican opinions.' My reply was, 'No man shall ever tie my tongue; many thanks to the General.' He made the offer to my next brother. But the rectory of Colton was destined for a second son: it was at that time held by my uncle. My brother CHARLES rented the tythes to the squire of the parish, who paid him £1,000 a year for them. In London, I accepted no hospitalities, and received few visits, occupied in studying Italian, and in improving my knowledge of Greek. Permit me, Sir, to offer, through you, my acknowledgement of the friendly courtesy of Dr. MADDEN.

"WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR."

M. BERRYER's reception at the Institute has produced more surprises than were expected. *His* speech—more political even than has lately been the case in the arena which, as Government alleges, is now the only debating club left in France—was prohibited to the journals, but only after the country editions had been printed and sent out. Paris consequently could not read what all the provinces could read: and next day the sensitive authority withdrew its ban. Government, however, was not satisfied; and it is whispered that the power which has swept the whole horizon of intellectual France will not respect the Institute, unless the members "learn how to respect themselves." M. BERRYER is a party chief,—not one of the writers of whom the France of posterity will be proud. MM. SALVANDY, MOLE, PASQUIER are not known as French classics. Why, then, are they members of the Institute? Such is the grave question which M. BERRYER's *escapade* has raised!

In a letter to the chief magistrate of Montrose, the son of the late Mr. HUME writes of his lamented father: "After four weeks' confinement to the house, and four or five days' confinement to bed, he expired—from simple general decay—the last forty-eight hours having been spent in an almost unbroken slumber, and the system generally having ceased to work so gradually and so gently that not even in death did the eyes unclose. 'Thank God! I have neither ache nor pain, nor any kind of uneasiness; only the machine is wearing out!'—were not only his very words, but the purport of almost everything he said about himself from the time he became conscious his end was approaching; so that I have the pleasure of saying that, as his life was active and honorable, so also his death was painless and peaceful in an eminent degree."

A Rotterdam correspondent writes: "Madame GOLDSCHMIDT (JENNY LIND) and her husband have given two or three Concerts in Amsterdam, and to-*morrow (Tuesday) evening they intend giving a* grand Concert at the Hague. Though the admission to their Concerts was more than twice the sum generally charged for first-class Concerts, the Concert-rooms were crowded. Madame GOLDSCHMIDT seems to have lost none of those qualifications which gave such *éclat* to the professional performances and personal kind-heartedness of JENNY LIND. Her audiences know no bounds to their enthusiasm. I hear M. and Madame GOLDSCHMIDT *intend visiting England as soon as they have com*pleted their engagements in Holland."

The manner in which the Duchess D'ORLEANS mourned her husband is well known. Dr. VERON tells us in his new volumes that after his death she would not allow his apartment to be entered by any one except herself. From 1842 to 1848, when its sanctity was violated by the republican conquerors, "Not a piece of furniture changed its place—not an object, even the most trivial, was touched. Near the window of the bedroom was the toilette table of the Prince. Even the water in which he had washed his hands before leaving was left untouched, but had evaporated with time: and the towel which he had used was lying beside it. Near the chimney was a large arm-chair: the Prince had thrown the *Journal des Debats* upon into it, and it had not been touched for six years."

JOSEPH REMY, the poor fisherman of the Vosges, recently died at Bresse from a disease brought on by exposure to inclement weather in his researches on the artificial production of fish. A pension of 1,200 francs had been awarded him for his labors in this interesting branch of ichthyology. His son, LAURENT REMY, is a zealous disciple of his father, and has exhibited so much skill in the art of *pisciculture* as to have been entrusted by Government with the duty of keeping the waters in the Department of the Loire stocked with fish. This business has become a recognized feature in the list of alimentary productions in France; for it has been found that, without the aid of artificial propagation, the stock of fresh water fish would soon be exhausted.

The fountain at the southern end of the Crystal Palace has been filled with water, and it is now surrounded with a gay and brilliant border of early flowers, including Van Thol tulips, hyacinths, jonquils, cineraria, and a variety of others in full bloom, which perfume the air all round with their fragrance. In the tropical quarter of the building some large and handsome-looking pagoda shaped cages are being put up, in which a number of parroquets are now placed. They are of the small species, obtained from Western Australia, termed by the natives "grass parroquets," the greater part of the plumage being a brilliant green. Other *birds and curious birds will be added by degrees.*

The Athenæum protests against a class of modern tales in which children are taught to sit in judgment upon their parents; and so far from "ordering themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters," see it inculcated in facts, if not in words, that the possession of certain religious feelings and formulas comes before all ordinary duties. "We are old-fashioned enough to think that obedience to such parents as it may have pleased Providence to give them is the first, best virtue children can learn—far better than setting up to be precocious young martyrs in pinafores."

Mr. SIMPSON, an artist who was sent out expressly to make drawings of the scenes and events of the war, seems to have met with a more cordial reception at the camp than fell to the lot of some of the newspaper correspondents. Even as Lord RAGLAN's head-quarters he was hospitably entertained; and commanders of divisions took great pains to explain all their operations for the benefit of the artist. Sir EDMUND LYONS gave every particular of the bombardment of the 17th September; "he even proposed to do it over again, to let me see it."

The English people, says the *Daily News*, who have been so lavish of their monumental trophies to CHATHAMS, PITTS and PEELS, to WELLINGTONS, NELSONS and to CANNINGS, ought to mark their sense of the value of public servants like JOSEPH HUME, by consecrating a monument to him in return.

M. EUGENE SUE's romance, "Le Diable Médecin," appearing in the *Siècle*, has been suspended by superior order: the story is said to have given offence in high quarters by its free description of "the iniquity that is called prosperity."

Madame SAND, we hear, has received a warning not to publish in *La Presse* that portion of her memoir which relates to the year 1812 and the retreat from Moscow.

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday.....Corrected Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, March 27—5 P. M.

ASHES—are selling nearly at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, $ 100 lbs. The supply is light.

BREADSTUFFS—Sales 2,000 bbl. American yellow brought $5. $ bbl.

CANDLES—The demand is fair at full prices. The stock is moderate.

COFFEE—Has not varied. Stocks are light and parties remain reasonably their views of prices. Hence there is but little doing. This day's sales have been confined to 100 bags Laguayra and 50 Maracaibo at 11½c., with 150 Rio at 11½@11½c. $ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and irregular, so far as consumers go, but the purely commercial news from Europe is not unfavorable, but the political accounts seem to have a discouraging influence upon operators. Hence the quiet and unsettled state of the market. The sales of the day have been very limited, and as our old quotations can be considered merely nominal, we omit them.

FEATHERS—There were 3,300 lbs. Live Geese sold on private terms.

FLOUR—State and Western brands are moderately active and steady. The receipts are increasing, but are not very heavy, and do not add much to the supply. There is not much expected before the opening of the Canals. The demand is mainly for home use. The export inquiry is not so brisk. The day's business includes 4,000 bbls. within our former range.

Ordinary State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½@ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 37½@ 9 50
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75 @ 9 87½
Common to Good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 87½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 75

Canadian is less active, but firm. There were 1,500 bbls. free, purchased at $9 37½@10 75 for common to extra $ bbl. Southern is also rather quiet, but commands full prices. The day's sales consist of 1,000 bbls at $9 12½@9 87½, for mixed to favorite; and $9 87½@$11 for fancy and extra, $ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has not varied. Rye Flour is stable and steady. Corn Meal is less abundant and stiffy held. Sales of 200 bbls. at $4 31½ for Jersey, and $4 50c. for Brandywine, $ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is not abundant. Southern is the kind most freely offered, and this is generally held above the views of buyers. Millers confine their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants. Prices of several qualities are nominal; 2,400 bushels very good to prime Southern realized $2 45@$2 50 $ bushel. These lots were purchased for a Troy miller. The stock in the up river towns is extremely light. Hence, there is but little expected to come down here, in this way, until the Canals shall have been opened. Rye is nominal. The supply is small and dull; 800 bushels were taken at $1 22 $ bushel. Barley is nominal and nominal in price. Barley Malt is quoted at $1 50 $ bushel, with a moderately active inquiry thereat. Oats are pretty freely dealt in at former quotations, which are well sustained, there being less offering. Corn is rarer and dearer, with sales of 36,000 bushels at 67c., @68c. for Jersey and Southern yellow; and 68c.@69c. for Southern white, and 66c.@67c. for mixed Southern, $ bushel. More is now asked.

HAY—There were 800 bales River disposed of to-day at yesterday's prices. The receipts are increasing.

HOPS—Some small sales of last year's crop transpired at 10c.@11c. $ lb. The inquiry is limited and is very freely met by owners at quoted rates.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in a retail way, at $28@$29, usual credit, $ ton; but there is nothing of moment doing in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request and readily bring $9 $ thousand, cash.

LEAD—A sale of 40 tons English was reported at about $5 87½ $ 100 lbs. The stock is not a large one, and factors evince no eagerness to sell.

LIME—Rockland $ 1 barrel and much wanted at $1 for common and $1 12½ for Lump, $ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much. The sales of the day embrace 450 bbls. New-Orleans at 22c.@26c.; and a cargo of Cuba for distilling on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains as last noticed. More Spirits of Turpentine is expected, and with this prospect there is less inclination to buy, except at lower rates, to which owners have partially agreed, so that 400 bbls. were procured to-day at 43c. cash, $ gallon. There is not much doing in Tar or Pitch, which are quoted, however, steady in price. White Rosin is dull and heavy; 400 bbls. common do. were reported as having been sold at $1 55 $ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are essentially unchanged. Olive is quiet but firm. Red Oil is wanted in small parcels, and commands 85c. $ gallon. There is rather more inquiry for Linseed, but this is still obtainable at 79c. for large; and 80c.@81c., mostly at the latter rate, for small lots, $ gallon. There is not a great deal arriving, but there is enough here to satisfy the wants of the trade. Lard Oil is rare, and held firmly at 85c.@87c. $ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request and is very firm, with sales of 900 bbls., in lots, at $14 37½ for old Mess; $14 25 for new Prime, and $16 12½@$16 25 for new Mess, $ bbl. Included in the sales were some lots of Albany new Prime Mess at $14@$14 12½, and clear Mess at $19 $ bbl. Dressed Hogs are improving, being now worth 7c.@7½c. $ lb. Cutmeats favor buyers, the supply being relatively greater than the wants of purchasers. 250 pkgs. were sold to-day at 8c.@8c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, $ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at former prices—the sales including 150 bbls. Rounds to Boston, to arrive as soon as possible, at 5¾c., and 150 boxes Short and Long Middles, here, at 5c.@5½c. $ lb. Lard is not so brisk nor so important. The sales do not exceed 250 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c.@10c.; 300 kegs at 10½c.@10½c.; and 100 bbls. grease Lard at 8½c. $ lb. Beef exhibits considerable activity and firmness, with sales of 800 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9 25@11 50 for Country Mess, $12 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15@$16 for Extra Mess, $ bbl. *Prime Mess Beef* is in limited demand at $21@$22 $ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $18@$21 $ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in. We quote, Ohio 12c.@19c.; ordinary to prime State at 20c.@24c.; and choice do., Orange County, at 30c.@31c. $ lb. Cheese is selling at 10½c.@12c. $ lb.

RICE—The day's transactions include 350 tierces fair to prime at $4 75@$5 50 $ 100 lbs. The home demand is good, and there is rather more inquiry for export.

SEEDS—Clover is less freely offered and is rather firmer. There were 500 bushels Ohio and Jersey sold to-day at 10c.@10½c. $ lb. Flax is very scarce and needed. Holders quote it at $1 85@$1 90 $ bushel. Timothy is in fair request and steady in price.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. for Rare Ginger; 11½c. for Sunnyside Pepper; 13½c. for Jamaica Pimento; 40c. for Cassia, in tins; 92½c. for Mace, and 97½c.@$1 for No. 1 Nutmegs, $ lb. The stocks are reduced, and the tendency of prices is in favor of sellers.

SUGARS—Are rather more freely offered, but are in pretty fair request and rule firm, with sales of 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 4¾c.@5½c.; 150 Cuba Muscovado at 4½c.@5½c.; and 70 hhds Texas on terms not made public.

TALLOW—There were 19,000 lbs. prime, sold at former rates.

TOBACCO—Is not so brisk, but is steady and buoyant in price. The stocks are not very desirable. This, in part, accounts for the decrease noticeable in the extent of the transactions. The sales since Friday include 104 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@11c.; 220 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 5½c.@18c.; 30 cases Florida at 10½c.@32c.; and 5 cases Yara at private bargain.

WHISKY—Sales of 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 30½c.@31c. $ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Merchants did not get their correspondence per *Atlantic* early enough to act upon it to-day. Hence there was not much activity in this line. We heard of no important engagements of flour, grain or provisions for any port. For Liverpool, there were taken 300 to 400 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@7-16d. $ lb., and 40 tons Tobacco, at 5s. For London, the shipments included 100 tons dead weight at 14s.; 10 bales Hops at 5d. $ lb., and 200 tcs. Tobacco at 2s. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. Two small vessels were chartered for ports in the Mediterranean, at $1,500 each. HOPPMAN & Co., sold by auction to-day, steamboat *Alice G. Price*, $10,600; steamboat Thos. G. Haight, $13,600.

SPENCER'S NURSERY, WEST FARMS, at the junction of the Westchester and Hunt's Point roads.—The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of fruit, forest and evergreen trees, comprising:
1,000 large size apple trees, choice fruit, and thrifty.
1,000 large size pear trees, choice fruit, and thrifty.
Also, plum, peach, plum and quince, of approved varieties.
2,000 Norway spruce, large size, and well furnished.
4,000 Norway spruce, common size, and well furnished.
4,000 American arbor vitæ, well furnished, and a part of them fine for hedges.
300 Chinese arbor vitæ; 300 Siberian arbor vitæ.
Weymouth pines; English yews; balsam fir of large size; Scotch fir; silver fir; Hemlock spruce; catalpa, silver leaved poplars; lilac, varnish and acacia trees; grape vines, with a good variety of shrubbery, roses, &c.
To those desiring to stock their grounds with fruit and ornamental trees, to nurserymen who wish to enlarge or replenish their stocks, an excellent opportunity offered of procuring large and thrifty trees at moderate rates.
For further particulars apply at the Nursery, or to
C. N. SPENCER, No. 284 Front-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously set fire to the St. Lawrence R. C. Church, on 84th-st., between 4th and 5th-ave., Yorkville, N. Y., on the night of Sunday, the 25th inst., and when, in addition to setting it on fire, they stole several valuable articles, desecrated the altar and pulpit in a most outrageous manner. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the offenders, by application to the Treasurer, through either of the Committee of the St. Lawrence Church.
WALTER J. QUARTIER, Pastor.

TO TRAVELLERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Stamford-st., Piccadilly, London, Proprietor. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment the most superb suite of rooms, with sitting rooms, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c., &c.; it contains the room for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. Attendance passes when in.

REPLATING.—Needle, spike, dissecting and private silversmiths can have every description of old ware replated and warranted to wear twenty years, by the best, cheapest and quickest process, and every kind of metal plated with gold or silver at short notice by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 207 Bowery.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE—Of six-horse power, for sale. Has been thoroughly overhauled, and warranted in prime running order. Price $175. Also, one two-horse power, for sale very cheap.
J. O. PORTER, cor. 36th-st. and 11th-av.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF, FOIL, BRONZES, &c.—Superior articles, for sale in large or small quantities, at the manufactory, No. 64 Beekman-st.
PLANT & HOOPER.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list contains of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
Importers and Jobbers.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (late S. Joh.) 172 Broadway.
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fancy Goods, Gloves, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Laces for Regalia.
KONRADT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., late S. Mead, 32 Warren-st.
C. E. HATCH & CO., (late and Hatch), 59 Chambers-st.
Auction and Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. S. Allen & Co.) Mezzo 138 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
Architects.
JOHN W. RITCH, ... 463 Broadway, office Number-st.
F. DEAFER, ... 59 Wall-st.
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEVIX, BRO. & CO. (Manufacturers) ..... 164 William-st.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO. ..... Manufactory, 31 John-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ..... 119 Nassau-st.
Architects.
HOWARD DANIELS (Landscape Gardener) ..... 257 Broad-w.
American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
S. M. SEGER, (late and Mead,) 400 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.
Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (Educational School Series) No. 51 John-st.
BROWN & ALLEN'S, Premium Piano-Fortes.
FISHER & HOOD, (Sole Agts., Nos. 423 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons first best manu'rs.
Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
S. C. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Establishment, 30 Gold-st. The boxes and consistent in uniform variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Brunswick Tin Ware in general.
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Water-st.
Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY ..... No. 349 Broadway
Daguerreotypes and instruments, the best United States.
Diligence Salamander Safes, and Griffin's Bell-Snout Locks and Chain Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer) ..... No. 189 Pearl-st.
Dyeing Establishments.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 4 John-st.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
R. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 75 Beekman-st.
Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here) ..... 80 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND, 139 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.
Encaustic Tiles and Garnskirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers) ..... 275 Pearl-st.
Engravers, (Card.) Also, Stationery.
HICKS & AFFLICK, 363 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) ..... 34 Barclay-st.
Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impr's and Manuf'rs) ..... 50 Fulton-st.
Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.
GARDINER & LYON, (Impr's and Jobbers,) 320 Fulton-st.
Grindstones.
J. B. WHITNEY & CO. ..... 4 South, and 34 Washington-st.
Grate and Furnace Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Son,) No. 301 Broadway, one door above 16th-st.
Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH ..... 112 Franklin-st.
Hardware and Nails.
J. DENNISTOUN & CO. ..... 52 Beekman-st.
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.
G. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,) No. 100 Chambers-st.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer.) 32 & 34 Pearl-st.
India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing & Belts.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 39 Maiden-lane.
Iron and Steel.
From 200 to 300

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855.

The Foreign News.

The good *Atlantic*, Capt. West, had a stormy passage of sixteen days, but came in safely yesterday morning, with the mails from Europe to Saturday, March 10. They confirm the death of the Emperor of Russia, which event occurred at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, about 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 2, and was known in London in eight hours afterwards. The particulars of his brief illness and decease are given in the bulletins of the Court Physicians, one of which directed the transmission of the intelligence by telegraph as far West as the Hague. His successor, in the person of the elder son, was immediately proclaimed under the title of Alexander II., and the new Emperor received the proper marks of homage by the universal, and to all seeming, cordial consent of his subjects, including his brother Constantine.

The news was received with becoming decorum at all the great Courts of Europe, except in London, where the long pent up desire for Peace, burst forth in popular demonstrations of joy at the death of him who was supposed to be, not only the cause of the War, but the impediment to its termination. Our special London Correspondent refers to the scenes at the leading Coffee Houses where the news was posted, and M. Kossuth, one of whose very interesting and original letters, devoted to the events of the day and its influence on Russian and European politics, we publish this morning, alludes to a similar demonstration at the Opera House. These are not creditable to the taste of the English people. They contrast indifferently with the conduct and deference of the French Court, toward the Illustrious Dead, to say nothing of the official order of the day, at Vienna. They can only be accounted for—excused they do not deserve to be—by the burning sense of disappointment at the results to the English management of the War, and the prevailing anxiety, hitherto attempted to be concealed, to make peace on any terms, the lion of the North being once humbled or out of the way.

The effect of the event, and the policy of the young Emperor, are involved in much doubt. Nothing has yet fallen from him, which under the solemn circumstances of his new situation, might not have been expected. He promises to be true, to pursue the cherished wishes of Peter, of Catharine, of Alexander and his father, and this M. Kossuth and other authorities construe to mean that he will push the War to extremities if needful to fulfill the destiny for his Empire, which his predecessors have so steadily labored for. But it is reasonable to assume that he would have said as much, at the outset, whether his real or ultimate purpose had been War or Peace with the Great Powers arrayed against the late Czar. The general feeling in England, stronger to be sure, on the first announcement, than on the day the steamer sailed, is thus expressed by the London *Times:*

"Throughout Europe the death of the Emperor Nicholas has been followed by an immediate rise in the value of all public securities, and by a feeling of increased confidence and hope. The world stood more in awe of him than we in this country could conceive possible, and there is hardly a citizen of any continental State who does not breathe more freely since that incarnate despotism has ceased to wield the power of Russia. But this influence of terror had been exerted too much, and it left him in the hour of death solitary and terrible, opposed by all that is independent in Europe, and dreaded even by those who still crouched under his protection. This state of things the more open and temperate character of his successor may be able to change, and, in that case, he will restore Russia to her legitimate position in Europe far more effectually than by making her the scourge and bugbear of the world."

There is a serious diplomatic difficulty referred to in the present accounts, between England and France, growing out of the Roebuck Committee on the mismanagement of the War in the Crimea, which the French Emperor insists should act in secret, and not conduct the examination of witnesses in public. Lord Palmerston had previously endeavored to effect such an order in the House of Commons, but was overruled. There is no remedy now but to dissolve the present Parliament, and leave this and other questions to a new election. Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, had visited the French Emperor at Boulogne, to confer on this and other common interests in the East.

The siege of Sebastopol goes on with better weather for the besiegers. The full account of the gallant fight made by the Turks at Eupatoria is embraced in the present budget. The Vienna Conferences had just been reopened; the Russian Envoy having been reinvested by the new Emperor, with full powers to treat on the basis heretofore agreed upon.

New City Hall.

Plans for a new City Hall have been discussed with a degree of zeal and eloquence which found legitimate endings in multitudes of emblazoned quires of drawing-paper. These quires were laid before the Councilmen's Special Committee yesterday and deliberately examined. The prominent plans in the field are those of Gilbert, Stuart & Jackson, Buckman, and Field & Correja. Representatives from these parties appeared before the Committee. Mr. Buckman proposes to erect a building supplemental to the present City Hall. The old Hall is to receive an addition of one story, and to be extended by wings on either side. The Gilbert plan, of which the Press has already spoken its mind freely and favorably, proposes to construct a long building, with fronts upon Broadway, Chambers and Centre-streets; a reception-room on Broadway; abundance of space for the prospective wants of the Municipal Government and the Courts; a handsome exterior, and a cost which is not extravagant, when we consider the amount of good to be gained by providing a plenty of room. The Courts need space, light, ventilation, and, above all, quiet. These they have in this plan, if we are not much mistaken. There are many commendable traits in the Gilbert project. The Committee sit again to consider it and others.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER FOUR.

M. Kossuth on the Death of the Czar.

London, Thursday, March 8, 1855.

To Mr. ——— ———, United States of America:

Sir: You know the great news of Europe. Czar Nicholas is dead. *Le Czar est mort, vive le Czar.* That's the history. He died March 2d; the same evening his death was known at London, announced in Parliament, and—in the theatres. The rich people of London were enjoying the performance of the fashionable *L'etoile du Nord*, and just in the midst of the scene when Czar *Peter the Great* presents himself dead drunk, the manager comes forward and considers it his "agreeable duty to inform the ladies and gentlemen that the death of his Imperial Majesty, Czar Nicholas, has been just officially announced in Parliament." Upon this, tremendous cheering and hurrahing, and clapping hands, and waving handkerchiefs, and singing "God Save the Queen," and "*Partant pour la Syrie*," etc.

A strange sight, forsooth! We, on our side, when after a hot day of battle, bravely contested and dearly won, we found the gory corpse of a distinguished enemy on the battle-field, mounted though our blood has been by the battle's rage, and by the joy of victory, we carried him to his grave with all the honors we could bestow; and our stern warriors, who, a moment before, faced all the horrors of death with smile of contempt on their heroic brow, marched with eyes downcast in meditation, and with solemn silence, near the bier of the fallen foe.

And here we see a community, one of the pretended standard bearers of Christian civilization, carried away to bacchantic gambols and pranks, by joy at the tidings of the death of a man, who, had he but died a year ago, before England was yet drifted to war, would have put the Court of England and all the fashionable circles, in mourning for forty days, in spite of all the misdeeds and crimes of his former career, in spite of the blood of Poland and Hungary crying to high Heavens, "Murder," on his name.

Then what is the matter with this intemperate ebullition of joy at the death of a despot? Is it an involuntary outburst of anti-despotic aspirations—is it barbarism, unrefined rudeness, or at least indelicacy? No, nothing of them all. The English are an extremely polite people, attached with periwigged punctiliousness, even to the most antiquated crotchets of so-called urbanity. The fact on this occasion is simply this. First—The great majority of the English nation, all what there is commercial and aristocratical, is thoroughly tired of the war. They don't care a bit about the issue, about all the questions implied in the contest, or about future complications which could not fail to attend a temporary arrangement. All this has not the slightest importance with them; they want peace, peace, peace, at any price, in whatever form, for whatever time. Secondly—There is no possibility to make them understand the nature of the contest and the meaning of the war. While the history of a thousand years cries out with a thousand tongues, that the policy with which the present war originates on the part of Russia, is by no means of a personal character peculiar to Nicholas, or even of a dynastical character peculiar to the Romanoffs, but is essentially national, historical, hereditary, the English persist with unparalleled blindness, in attributing it to ambition personal to Nicholas. There is a perfect infatuation on the subject. Nicholas being removed, they believe the cause of war removed, and peace to be sure. Hence the uncontrollable ebullition of their joy at the tidings of his death. They felt as if a nightmare had slipped from their breast, and they could not help shouting cheerfully, amidst their dream, unconscious of the fact that the shout is but a revelation of their weakness and fear. Their awakening will be dreadful I apprehend.

The history of Russia may be condensed in this single sentence: "A continual struggle for power." And this struggle is clearly divided in two acts: the first, struggle for national unity; and the second act still going on—struggle for the extension of dominion down to the open seas. The first act a preparation for the second,—and the second act an instrumentality of the aim which, like an immovable thought, presides over the history of Russia. And that aim is—Power.

Russia, divided in fragments hostile to each other, or rivals at least, could never have aspired to a position whatever among the nations independent at home, respected abroad. Therefore, a tendency towards compactness has been the first manifestation of national nativity in the history of Russia. The realization of this natural tendency could have been accomplished in one out of two directions,—either on the federative basis, implying municipal self-government and republican institutions, (no confederate union is possible without republican institutions;) or on the basis of centralization, implying despotism. These two principles—the Ormuzd and Ahriman of mankind—grappled hard for victory in Russia, whole centuries along. *Novgorod* taking the lead in the direction of republican self-government. The Grand Dukes of Kiew in that of despotic centralization. The struggle was dreadful, sanguinary and long. The fate of the present generation of Europe was trembling in the balances of that domestic struggle, fought numerous centuries ago in these distant regions, unnoticed and unknown. For a while the spirit of freedom represented by rising, Novgorod promised to lay low its own and mankind's enemy. The power of Kiew was fading away, but despotism became aware of the fact that centralization cannot stand without a centre, and then Kiew [illegible] changed Kiew for Moscow, then got a centre, and with it, also victory. The genius of Russian freedom veiled her face when Novgorod fell under the iron rod of Muscovite centralization, wielded with unrelenting cruelty by John the Terrible.

The first act in Russia's history was accomplished. And its closing scene became the opening one of the second act—"struggling for power," which, for a nation of numerous millions spread over a vast territory, means, struggling for the sea. And Russia spread—and spread in every direction towards the seas. But the road to the Pacific went along a world of inhospitable regions, and the Pacific distanced from Europe, instead of approaching it; the conquest of Poland, Kurland, and Finland led but to the Baltic—an inner lake rather than a sea—with the key of its outlet in foreign hands and watched close by the first maritime powers on earth. Remained the South! Which South? The Black Sea? No! The Black Sea is like the Baltic, an intermediary station, not a terminus, leading but to a gate in the possession of a foreigner. With a foreign doorkeeper there, the Black Sea, though studded with countless fleets, is no element of power over Europe. And, *either freedom at home, or dominion over a world*—there is no other choice for vast empires like Russia. Which of both could have been chosen by the principle of Muscovite despotism? Down, down to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, or down from the throne—such is the alternative for Russian despotism—that is the immovable decree—the goddess "Fate" of the ancients, ruling the destinies of the Czarism, whoever be the momentary incumbent—a genius, a hero, a profligate Swedish hostess, the courtesan of a baker boy made prince, or a specimen of princely German impudence, like Anne of Brunswick, or a fanatical maniac, like Paul I. It is all the same. The fate is immovable, and the policy resulting therefrom can never change. Therefore it is that Alexander I was saying, "Constantinople is the key to my own house." By that word he told the history of Russian autocracy—not from the times of Peter the Great—not even from that of the first Romanoff, but from the olden times of the successors of Swiatoslaw down to the present day.

From that inherent necessity, the longing for the shores of the Southern Sea is older in Russian policy than the dominion of the Turks in Constantinople. First, the name of that longing was conquest of Byzantium: afterwards it went by the name—regeneration of Byzantium. That policy, flowing from other sources, acquired certainly an additional impulse when Mahomet II. planted the crescent over St. Sophia. Byzantium, before it expired, succeeded to conquer Russia for the Oriental Church; and, when Byzantium fell, this Church transferred its hopes and its antagonism against Rome upon the Princes of Russia. The Oriental clergy brought over to Moscow all asuteness, which was its characteristic at all times. But that asuteness at Moscow, alike as at Byzantium, knew rather how to absorb power than how to create. So much is it true that all the wars which preceded the present one in the same direction derived their policy from other than religious sources—that the spirit of conquest remained during just that period the most inactive, when, by the marriage of Ivan III. with Sophia Palæologue, the eagle of Byzantium, alighting on the Kreml of Moscow, brought over on its wings the clerical influence, and all the ceremonious effeminacy by which Byzantium fell. Ivan IV., Boris Goudonoff and the pseudo Demetrius, struggled in vain to break the shackles which arrested their marching towards the South, till at last Peter came. His vast genius and his iron will consolidated the Czarism, and created the means for the realization of Russia's hereditary policy; but that policy he did not create. His testament, whether authentic or an after-fact record, is but a true register of Russia's traditional policy. Whoever would doubt that this policy of Russia with which the present war originates is absolutely independent from the personality of the ruler, or from religious considerations, has only to remember the history of the successors of Peter I. There have been four women among them, and only one in their number a Russian; there have been Braunshweig Wolfenbüttels and Holstein Gottorps clad in the name of Romanoffs; now it was the German—now the old Russian party—that ruled; intriguant courtiers, with a handfull of Pretorian soldiers, paraded in triumph a child, or a woman, or a foreign prince; and another day some other courtiers, with another handfull of soldiers, cast the triumphator to prison or to the grave; ministers and generals changed the place of a favorite at St. Petersburg for a hut in Siberia with such a rapidity that Byren, exiled by Mareshal Munich, having to stop for some days at the Volga, on account of the flood arresting his passage, was there rejoined by Munich, himself an exile in his turn. But among all these daily changes of Czars and Ministers and Generals, among all this internal anarchy, one thing never changed—one policy never stopped for a moment—and that is: the progress in the conquest of what once was Byzantium, and is Turkey to-day.

And Englishmen talk of the ambition of Nicholas, and think all is smooth, because the common fate of man has overtaken *him!* Why! that is so much as to measure the gigantic steps of history with a tailor's yard!

To talk of Nicholas, of the Key to the Holy Shrines, and Protectorates, and goodness knows of what nonsense else, is just so much as to believe that had Lucrece locked her door in the absence of her husband, Kings would not have been expelled from Rome; or had the aristocratic swells of Copenhagen not insulted a certain Bishop on account of the heraldic blazons on his carriage, Denmark would not have made its anti-aristocratic revolution.

Nations and Governments may choose to be wrong, but they should never choose to be blind. They never should act on the supposition that square is round, [illegible] white, and that the moon is a green cheese.

Russian aristocracy must strive for extending its dominion to the Mediterranean Sea; and thus give to the Russian nation power and preponderance abroad; or else it could not prevent liberty at home.

And England and France must strive to oppose that extension; or else be prepared to see Muscovite Czarism command the world's destinies.

That is the key to the mysteries of the present war.

The young Emperor Alexander II. is not found slow in his revelations. In his first manifesto, he declares to take a solemn oath before God, to "*maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander and of Nicholas.*"

Has the tarantula of personal ambition stung the young man likewise? No! He is but the incumbent of Muscovite Czarism—that's all.

The wishes and views of Peter, Catherine, Alexander and Nicholas! Why, what does that mean? The wishes and views of Peter, you know from his life, and from his last will; and you know likewise, that he caused his own son to be murdered in prison, estimating him incapable of carrying out his views. The wishes and views of Catherine are told in those words, "*This is the road to Constantinople.*" Those of Alexander I., in the saying, "*Constantinople is the key to my own house,*" and by his Tilsit negotiations. Those of Nicholas are known from his campaign of 1828; from the repeated occupation of Moldo-Wallachia; from his intervention in Hungary, (the foulest act in his sanguinary career, which I trust to the justice of the Almighty, weighed the heaviest in the balance of retribution to his soul;) his wishes and views are known from the secret Seymour correspondence, and from the actual war. These are the new wishes and views which the new Emperor swears to accomplish.

And England dreams of peace.

Well, peace is possible, if England and France are such fools as to grant to Russia the opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Then the hereditary aim of Russian policy is attained; the views and wishes of Peter, Catherine, Alexander and Nicholas are accomplished. Russia will be in the Mediterranean, and the world will have a master. At this price, of course, peace is possible; and with such an arrangement the war on the part of England and France is but a wanton murder by wholesale. Diplomats will call it "a redress of equilibrium," and history will call it "Russian universal monarchy." I wonder how Lord Palmerston will make such a peace concord with the contents of his dispatch of May 10, 1841, (to Lord Beauvale,) wherein he acknowledges to be "a general and fundamental principle of the law of nations, that every State has a territorial jurisdiction over the sea for three miles from shore. And as the Sultan possesses both shores of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and as these do not exceed six miles in breadth, the Sultan has a territorial jurisdiction over them, and an incontestible right to exclude foreign men-of-war from these straits—*a right which, by the treaty of* 1809, *Great Britain has formally recognized and pledged herself to maintain.*

Should this "general and fundamental principle of the law of nations" now be put aside for the sake of peace, I wonder to what law England will appeal next time, when a Russian fleet, thus invited to the Mediterranean, pays a visit to the Canal of St. George, or to the estuary of the Thames; or suppose a French fleet does it—very likely, too, it will.

Peace is likewise possible on such conditions, which (to use Lord John Russell's own words) "*would leave it to Russia to bide her time, until, by the dissensions of the other Powers—until, by weakness of some of those Powers—she should find a better opportunity of accomplishing her design.*"

But, then, let Lord John remember his own words, that "*England would be the most silly of mortals if she were to sign such a peace.*"

Such a silly peace is possible. But with Nicholas or with Alexander, or with whomever, no amicable arrangement is possible which in the slightest degree would interfere with the traditions of the Czarism, and with the hereditary aim of Russian policy, such a peace cannot be negotiated—it must be gained by the sword; and until now the Czarism has not much reason to yield to the Western sword or to dread Western policy.

Such is my opinion. It remains to be seen whether Lord John Russell will remember his words, or will rather forget his own self at Vienna. I have the honor, etc.,

L. KOSSUTH.

The Prohibitory Law.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill makes commendable progress in the Legislature. The Senate, yesterday afternoon, while in Committee of the Whole, refused to strike out the search and seizure clauses of the bill, but in some other points that have been less debated, amendments were proposed and acceded to; such as fixing the Fourth of July as the day when the law is to take effect, striking out the clause which gives informers one-half the fines collected, and that other clause which inflicts a separate fine for every glass sold. The Fourth of July the opening day! That will produce a sensation, we suspect. Cannon will have a novel sound in the ears of some people; flags will have a curious look to some eyes, if that is the order—to ears that have never gathered a dozen cracker explosions without the company at the same time of the clinking of glasses—to eyes that always see dimly, as through the vapor of "brandy smashes" and "gin slings." But these amendments have not yet been acted on by the Senate out of Committee, and we do not know that they will be. But the passage of a Prohibitory Law seems to be no longer doubtful. The journals that asserted over and over again that Temperance was to be traded off for Seward, have not yet, however, begun their retractions.

A Shame Abated.

One of the darkest shades of New-York life will be exposed to-day. Forty-five women, arrested upon Broadway last evening, are to be brought up before the Police Courts to receive sentence as vagrants. The Mayor's broom has reached the sidewalks. He determines that one of the spots on the character of the City shall deface it no longer. The effort is none the less salutary because it has been so long delayed. Scenes of debauchery, midnight disturbances and boisterous quarrels, partly incited by this nuisance of nightly repetition, will find a check if the Mayor perseveres.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Hindoos Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Portchester, N. Y., Tuesday, March 27.

At the election in this town, (Rye,) to-day, the Hindoos and Rum were defeated. John E. Marshall, Anti-Know-Nothing and Maine law candidate, is elected Supervisor over John S. Provost, Hindoo and Rum champion, by eight majority.

The Steamers Bulletin and Huntsville Destroyed by Fire—Passengers Missing, &c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 27.

The steamer *Bulletin* was burnt on Saturday, below Lake Providence, with 3,500 bales of cotton. Twenty-three of the passengers and crew are missing. Among the former are J. B. Williams, of New York, and Mr. McCausten, of North-Carolina. The lady passengers and the officers were all saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Boat insured for $20,000.

The steamer *Huntsville* has also been destroyed by fire, with 4,000 bales of cotton on board. We have not yet learned the particulars.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 26.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst.

Nothing decisive was known concerning Alvarez. It was reported that he had fled on the approach of Santa Anna's troops, and that they would pursue him to the neighborhood of Acapulco. Santa Anna had been received at the capital with great enthusiasm.

Suicide of a Bank Teller—The Africa.

Boston, Tuesday, March 27.

Thomas W. Hooper, Paying Teller of the Merchants' Bank in this city, hung himself this morning in the cellar of the Bank. The particulars have not transpired, but everything in his accounts is all right, as far as known.

The steamship *Africa* leaves here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The mails closing at 8.

Wreck of the Schooner Golden West.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 27.

The pilot boat *Hazard* reports falling in with an abandoned schooner named the *Golden West*. She was a new vessel, and had apparently been run into, the crew deserting her in haste. Fifty barrels of mackerel were found in her, but about one hundred barrels of apples had been thrown overboard. She had gone ashore on the bar near Townsend's inlet.

Death of Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald.

Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, March 27.

Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly United States Senator from this State, died at Niles on Sunday.

The Ohio River.

Pittsburg, Tuesday, March 27.

The water in the channel of the river here is five feet deep, and is falling. The weather is cloudy.

Know-Nothing Victory in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 26.

The Know-Nothings carried the charter election in this city to-day triumphantly.

Philadelphia Money Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 27.

Our Money Market continues easy at previous rates. Stocks were quiet at the First Board at the annexed quotations: Reading Railroad, 42¼; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45. The steamer's news had no effect upon our Flour market, but Corn is advancing.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 27.

The Southern mail from points between here and Mobile is received as late as due, but furnishes nothing worth telegraphing.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—A clever drama, in two acts, called "Legerdemain," was produced here last night, for the first time in America. Although essentially a comic drama—the comic element predominating—it is to a great extent melo-dramatic in its action and incidents. The plot turns on an ex-actor, who now, at the opening of the piece, follows the profession of conjuror. *Edward Dexter*, (Jordan,) the individual in question, has married the daughter of a respectable family, and, by so doing, arrayed the members of it against him. Fortune conspires to push him downward. He falls into bad company, and makes the acquaintance of *Sinister*, (Mr. H. Hall.) This worthy suggests various short cuts to fortune—amongst others, the ingenious but ancient trick of conjuring with real watches, borrowed from the audience, and returning instead thereof pinchbeck substitutes. *Dexter* is at length persuaded to this, and an amusing scene wherein the piece of legerdemain is effected, explains how it is done. *Mr. Smugley*, (Burton,) the gentleman whose watch has been changed, discovers the trick soon afterwards, and is on "the point of alarming the authorities," when *Emily*, (Mrs. Burton,) the wife of the conjuror, enters and implores him to be lenient and silent. Out of compassion for her pleading looks he consents. In the next act the watch is restored by *Emily*, who has obtained it from her husband, and more especially from the grasp of the old villain *Sinister*. The watch substituted by the conjurer has a curious device on the back, and that belonging to *Mr. Smugley* has another precisely similar. When the latter gentleman observes the similarity, he becomes curious to know how it has been produced. He makes inquiry, and finds that *Dexter* is the lost brother of the original owner of his (*Smugley's*) watch, a deceased friend and the heir to considerable estates.

Smugley is an admirable stage character. He is represented as a man with a slightly jealous wife and an army of relations who badger him to death. He has repeated interviews with *Emily*, and this leads to suspicions and entanglements, which for a time, he evades in a masterly manner; but at last driven into a corner, as he expresses it, he faces the foe and boards the [illegible] family most [illegible]. *Emily* is discovered, in the end, to be a member of this estimable stock—the daughter, disgraced and disowned, who had married the actor. Mr. Burton's impersonation of *Mr. Smugley* was one of the happiest efforts we have witnessed for some time. It was thoroughly good. Mrs. Burton as *Emily* was pretty and interesting, but lacked fire and [illegible]. Mr. Jordan as *Dexter* was unusually [illegible] and good.

Mr. H. Hall, who impersonated *Sinister*, is a new artist here, of whom we have had no previous occasion to speak. He is a decided acquisition to the Company. *Sinister* is described in the bill as the landlord of a poor lodging-house. There was nothing about Mr. Hall to indicate that social position. He was prominently the low, drunken cockney of the cab stand, with an immaculate contempt for the letter *h*, and a determination like the elder Mr. Weller to spell well with a we. For an unctuous, cunning, rascally, low-bred cockney, Mr. Hall was certainly admirable. We have not had anything superior to it on an American Stage.

The Drama was decidedly successful.

Eisfeld's Soiree.—The fifth of Mr. Eisfeld's Classical *Soirées* took place last night at Dodworth's Academy, and numbered a much larger audience than usual. Mr. Eisfeld himself was not present on account of his severe illness which we hope sincerely will not become so serious as to deprive us of his services forever. Mr. Scharfenberg conducted at the piano, instead of Mr. Eisfeld, in his usual discreet manner. The programme was formed of the Grand Septet, (E flat) and the Grand Trio, (B flat) by Beethoven. Selections for piano solo, by Handel, Chopin, W. Mason, and duets, sung by Mr. and Mrs. Mayer. The "Septet" is a very long piece, belonging to the earlier productions of the great master, and, although only some parts of it were played, proved still to be too long. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer pleased the audience by their well trained performances. Both can dispose of beautiful voices to advantage, but the delivery of tone did not strike us as always perfect. The prominent feature of the evening was undoubtedly Mr. William Mason's rendering of the trio as well as the solo pieces. This young artist has decidedly very happy dispositions for a first rate pianist. He commands a pianissimo which we think cannot be surpassed in delicacy, and on the other hand his *forte* is as vigorous and powerful as the resources of the instrument will permit. His touch is brilliant and artistic like, and his technical abilities of the first order. Only, however, by continual study, by cultivation of his intellectual powers, by a greater command over himself, especially in playing with others, even if they are not suitable, as in the performance of the trio last night, Mr. Mason can rank so high as his natural gifts and his acquired abilities entitle him to rank. Of all his performances, we like best the andante in the trio, which was really given in a true artistic style; the Impromptu of Chopin, played as quickly and purely as we ever heard before by any other pianist; and his own *Pensée Fugitive*—a charming, although difficult piece, which created a very agreeable sensation in the audience. The piano sounded very well, although somewhat out of tune, most probably on account of the heat in the room.

Niblo's Garden.—"Der Frieschutz" was repeated here last night to a crowded house, and went off in every respect much better than on the night of its production.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Quint, a new tenor sung the *rôle* of *Max*. The name of Mr. Una was announced in the bill, but this gentleman, for some reason, did not appear. At the last moment, a gentleman was obtained, who, with very limited rehearsal, went through the performance in a creditable manner. We endeavored to ascertain this gentleman's name, and were told that it was ———, —pronounced very much like Sharpshooter! We have not the temerity to write it.

"Martha" will be given on Thursday.

Putnam's Monthly.

Mr. Putnam has publicly announced the change in the proprietorship of *Putnam's Monthly*, which has been talked of in literary circles for some time past. Mr. J. A. Dix, the republisher of *Household Words*, and Mr. A. T. Edwards, will, after the next number, be responsible for its issue, and they arrange for an entirely new editorial management. Mr. Putnam says:

"The Magazine will *not* assume a *partisan character*, but it will hold decided opinions, and will treat all great public questions as matters of principle, and not of party. In all departments of elegant literature, criticism, popular instruction and amusement, the new management has already secured the promise of most hearty cooperation from the best writers."

Rumor—who evidently knows more about this matter than either Mr. Putnam, Mr. Dix, or Mr. Edwards—says that the price paid by the new firm for the Monthly is $11,000; Rumor says, too, that the principal editor is to be Mr. G. W. Curtis, but we are not sure that Rumor is in the secret of the firms on that point.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* says it is a mistake to suppose that the Reciprocity Treaty will double the quantity of wheat brought to our market. Under a law which has been in force for years, Canadian wheat and flour, under bond, has had free transit through our State, on its way to Europe;—thus practically entering into direct competition with our own products.

Judge Loring.—On the 23d of March the students of the Dane Law School, Cambridge, passed resolutions favorable to Judge Loring, and characterizing the spirit which would remove him as unsanctioned by justice or wise policy.

☞ Report runs that Miss Anne C. Lynch is about to be united in the bonds of matrimony with Professor Botta.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of [illegible] per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	[illegible] per yard
Rich Tapestry	[illegible] per yard
Rich Brussels	[illegible] per yard
Rich Three-Ply	[illegible] per yard
Best Ingrain	[illegible] per yard

and other goods equally low.

SEWING MACHINES.—TO ALL THOSE UNFORTUNATE individuals who have bought Sewing Machines which fail to perform the work they were purchased for, we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will actually do everything the public want done. Abundant convenient and satisfactory references given as to any branch of work. Our machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with less power than any other. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority, Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

THE NEW SPRING STYLE.—HAVE YOU SEEN KNOX'S new Spring style of hats yet? If not, you are behind the age, and we recommend you to call on him at once, either at No. 533 Broadway or No. 128 Fulton-st. It is the most graceful, light, airy and elegant affair of the kind yet produced, and "knocks" the shine out of all competitors, even beating all his former efforts.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADDITION to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for [illegible] of orders, and the general supervision of [illegible]. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW SILK.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING three cases of rich Spring Silks at [illegible] per yard, worth [illegible]. Also, one case of superior Black Silk, warranted to wear well, at 25 per cent. under their cost to import. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
[illegible] Carpets, [illegible].
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, [illegible] Bowery.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns headed "SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR," which should be read with great care. To confirmed skeptics we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates.

PAPER HANGINGS—AT THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 426 Pearl-st. As we are now receiving an entire New stock, embracing every variety known to the trade, for our Spring sales, we offer the balance of our last year's stock at remarkably low rates. A large lot of remnants will be sold at a sacrifice. O'SULLIVAN & FAYE, No. 426 Pearl-st.

MILLINERS ARE INVITED TO VIEW THE SILK Bonnets at R. T. WILDES' Millinery Warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 John-st. Fashions always the freshest, being received monthly from Paris. Prices lower than the cost of similar fabrics manufactured here. Call and see the Spring assortment.

GAS FIXTURES.—OVER THREE HUNDRED DIFferent patterns of chandeliers, embracing the best designs from the leading manufacturers in France, England and America. Also, every description of white and decorated china, all of which we offer at very low prices. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CALL AND INSPECT THE STRAW BONNETS, OF all styles, qualities and shapes, at R. T. WILDES', Nos. 23 and 25 John-st. Manufacturing and importing largely, he is enabled to present assortments in every branch of the millinery business, which in variety and extent defy competition.

LACE CURTAINS—LACE CURTAINS.—JUST RECEIVED from Auction one case of rich Lace Curtains, and for sale at great bargains. Also, 1,000 Marseilles Quilts at $2 50, worth $4. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

CROUP, COUGH.—CAN BE CURED IN ONE NIGHT by bathing the throat and chest with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold at No. 4 [illegible]-st., and by J. MILHAU, druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 379 AND 381 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Spring Remedy.—WHEN THE BLOOD IS IMPURE the whole human system is deranged and requires to be regulated.

THE BLOOD,

dull and stagnating Winter, must be purified.

THE DEBILITY,

want of nervous energy, and depression of spirits, peculiar to Spring and Summer must be prepared for and avoided; there must be new, rich and pure blood infused into the body; the entire system must be

RENOVATED AND RENEWED.

Hundreds and thousands who have used other preparations in vain, can testify that

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

as manufactured under the direction of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, is the

ONLY SARSAPARILLA

which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

"The Fire Annihilator Again."—The attention of those interested in the preservation of property from destruction by fire, are particularly desired to read the subjoined certificate from the Mayor, Chief Engineer, &c., of Rochester. This Fire Annihilator has been denounced in the New-York TIMES as a "Barnum Humbug," yet it seems to be successful in preventing conflagrations.

ROCHESTER, March 7, 1855.

To A. E. Allen, Esq.

SIR: We, the undersigned, having been present at the fire yesterday in Spring-st., and eye-witnesses of the successful use of the Fire Annihilator on the occasion, and of their valuable service in so promptly and effectually arresting a most threatening conflagration, hereby certify to the efficiency of their work, and cheerfully express our full confidence in their great practical value, when properly and seasonably applied.

(Signed) MALTBY STRONG, Mayor.
S. M. SHERMAN, Chief Engineer.
D. R. ANTHONY, Insurance Agent.

The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Commercial and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses. Passengers, apply at 20 Wall-st., basement.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician, whose ... a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from great Nervous Debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free to any one on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Great Chance for Investment in Real Estate at St. Louis, Missouri.—... KENT & OBEAR, Real Estate Auctioneers ... Council of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to sell, on the 1st day of May, a large number of beautiful building lots in the suburbs of the ... [illegible] ... can be obtained by addressing Messrs. KENT & OBEAR, St. Louis, Mo.

Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S ... [illegible] ... For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and ... Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 20,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds ... Priced Catalogues at No. 112 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Canal and Centre ... New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can be found large numbers of laborers and servants ... [illegible]

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

Notice.—A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Society will be held at the Westchester House on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., when a full attendance is requested, as there will be important business to be transacted.

JOHN N. HAYWOOD, President.

D. S. PARIS, Recording Secretary.

Kansas, Ho!—The NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE will send a train from this City for Kansas, April 3d. Tickets can be procured at reduced rates, by making immediate application to GEO. WALTER, General Superintendent, No. 150 Broadway, 3d floor, New-York.

Bordeaux Wines of the First Growths and finest desirable vintages; also, good wines at low prices, all in cases of one dozen each, bottled at Cadded Pauillac, and H. Von Der Becke. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

Electrotyping! — Electrotyping!! — A. H. JOCELYN'S New-York wood engraving and electrotype establishment, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Splendid Signs.—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

CLAREMONT must have forgotten the promise made to CHESTNUTS to return the Miniature under certain circumstances.

THE WOODLAWN MANSION,

ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD,

TO LET.

THESE PREMISES—Have been for the last five years occupied by Captain Wiley,

AS A BOARDING HOTEL,

And proved the most popular place of resort for outdoors parties of pleasure, recreation, and military excursions on the Island of Manhattan. The plot of ground comprises 25 acres, well wooded, and with an extensive water frontage; it would be available for a private residence, but is most advantageously situated for a rural hotel. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING INK.

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY,

IS CONSTANTLY Manufacturing, and has always on hand every description of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by expressmen or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 23 Rose-st.

N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

FOR SALE.

EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

COMPRISING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, business and ... purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated ... houses well calculated for Hotels or Boarding-houses ... Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with ... One of the Bulkheads, about 1,000 feet in length ... and having 21 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and the terms made easy. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

THE PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED FOR THE GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Executive Committee of the

NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE, 1853,

and also Honorable Mention by the Jurors of the

EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS, AT LONDON, 1851.

All who have used it have pronounced it to be the best Starch ever made, for its excellent properties of elasticity, strength, purity of color, durability and economy. Sold by all respectable grocers.

ROBERT HOGG, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York,
Sole Agent for the United States.

LOOKING GLASSES

AND

PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 56, 57, 59 and 61 Fourth-st.

By SAMUEL J. SHOLES.

PLUMBERS, ATTENTION.—A meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers of New-York and its vicinity ... FRIDAY EVENING ... [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women, (sisters,) in City or country, one for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent laundress, understands the care of milk and butter, and all kinds of country work; the other chamberwork and care of children, or assist in washing and ironing; is a good plain seamstress. Both are willing to use every effort to please, and are particularly neat and tidy. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 299 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Also, a girl who understands baking, milking, &c., wants a situation to do housework. They all have good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 204 Mulberry-st., corner Houston, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl who is able and willing to work, a situation in City or country to do general housework; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; can bake well, and understands the management of milk and butter. Can give good reference. A steady place more an object than wages. Can be seen at No. 66 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or Country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two young girls wish situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; can make herself useful through the house. The other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. Has no objection to see to children. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 Hester-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references. One as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly respectable American young woman to attend a lady as an accoucheur during her confinement; can cut and fit children's dresses. Also, a young woman desires a situation as chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing; is well recommended. Apply at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady man, as Gardener. Has had many years experience in the South; knows his business perfectly. Also, a man and wife desire situations. The man is a good practical farmer and gardener—the wife an excellent servant; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant young woman, as cook or general servant. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Makes good bread. No objection to go any distance in the country, or to travel with a lady as waiting maid. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and taking care of children. Can give the best of City reference from the last place where she has lived 4 years. Please call at No. 125 West 12th-st., in the basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two girls wish to go together, one as chambermaid and waitress; the other is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. The best of City references to be seen. Call for two days, at No. 76 20th-st., near 8th-av. in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man fully competent to take charge of a hotel, saloon or respectable boarding-house; has no objection to go a certain distance in the country; can produce the best city reference. Apply at No. 174 Division-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 12 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as children's nurse and plain sewing, the other as general house work; is a good washer and ironer, also a good baker; both have good city reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st. ...

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Best of reference for honesty and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 133 West 11th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and plain sewer. The best of City reference from her present employer, with whom she has lived 4 years and 6 months. Address S. J. P., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, willing to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 West 13th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; no objections to the country. Address C. J., Jersey City, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, who is a good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer. Good reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 Delancy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, by a woman perfectly competent to give satisfaction, who has excellent City testimonials. Inquire at No. 11 Leonard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Call at No. 201 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork or general housework, in a small family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in Laundry. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 171 Mulberry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 118 19th-st., 2d floor, back room, near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and can bring good references from her late employers, may apply to No. 29 12th-st., near 5th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TEACHER WANTED.—A man to teach English, and, if required, the elements of Latin and Greek, at Burlington College. He must be a churchman; and a person intending to study for the ministry will enjoy especial advantages. Apply by letter to HOBART CHETWOOD, A. M., Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, with whom a personal interview can be had, at STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock, on Monday, 2d April; or at Rev. Dr. HOOKER'S Bookstore, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, on Monday, 9th April, during the same hours.

WANTED—A man to undertake Supervisional work in a Church Institution. The over-sight of the boys, during the hours of study, of recreation, or in their dormitories, with or without teaching, will be the duty of the person advertised for. Apply as above.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PROTESTANT LADY, from Europe, speaking German, French and English fluently, and being a skillful performer on the piano-forte, is desirous of obtaining, by the beginning of May, 1855, a situation as finishing governess, or as a traveling companion to a family going to Europe. From extensive experience her services in either of these capacities would be of invaluable importance to any requiring them. She would also be willing to accept a situation in a first-class seminary. Best of references given upon application to A. E., Box No. 1,181, Buffalo, New-York.

COOK WANTED—In a private family, a short distance from the City, a Protestant woman, who is an experienced cook, understands baking, and will assist in washing and ironing.

Also, a FARM LABORER, who understands his business, and has had experience in this country. None need apply for either situation without satisfactory recommendations from their last places as to capacity, neatness and good moral character. Apply at No. 134 Nassau-st., second story, front room, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

BEST SERVANTS FOR HOTELS—Boarding-houses and private families. English, Scotch, Irish and German cooks; pastry and waiter girls, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, and girls for general housework, can always be obtained, in the greatest choice, at MORRIS & CONNERT, No. 367 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, porters, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers—in this, or in the Branch office, No. 101 Greenwich-st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY—Wanting good faithful female servants in every capacity, can be supplied from as good a selection as can be found in this City, and with good reference, including American, English, Scotch and others, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 165 7th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts. A lady in attendance. N. B.—Employers will meet with the strictest attention at all times.

CLERK WANTED—In a book and music store, where pianos and other musical instruments are sold, together with fancy goods. A young man who can play the piano and other instruments preferred. Address MUSIC, Post-Office, stating age, experience, and salary expected, with references.

CLERK WANTED—In a law office; one acquainted with practice preferred. Address LEX, Times Office.

$800 PER YEAR FOR THE INVESTMENT OF $10.—The advertiser wants an agent in every County and City in the Union. Call on BROWN & CO., No. 321 Spring-st., or address a letter, containing 12½ cents, or stamps. Full particulars, with a specimen, will be sent by return mail.

FOR CALIFORNIA OR EUROPE.—Two highly respectable and well recommended female servants wish situations as nurse or attendant in families going to California or Europe. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

COACHMAN.—Wanted by a young man, a situation as coachman to a private family, who is a careful driver and is a good groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a house. Has no objection to City or country, and can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address the Office of this paper, to M. J.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Wanted a strong, healthy and tidy woman, with a good breast of milk. None need apply but such as can give good references for character, capacity, health and kindness of disposition. Apply at No. 21 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

WET NURSE WANTED—A healthy and respectable married woman, who has a good breast of milk, and who would agree to remain with her employer several months, and go into the country, if necessary. Apply at No. 66 Clarke-st., Brooklyn, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a religious bookstore, ... preferred. Address, with recommendations, L. M. O., Box No. 1,283 Post-Office.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—Two good watchmakers to go to different towns in the interior, South and West. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 37 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED.—About 15 years of age that resides with his parents, in the Wholesale Drug store, No. 30 Warren-st.

WANTED.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A French Protestant lady, who can teach drawing, and some English branches as resident governess in a small family, in a town about two hours from New-York. Apply by note, or call at No. 18 Rutgers-place, any day before 12 o'clock.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS—May be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 22 Greenwich-st. Females only at the upper office, No. 10 Astor-place. Preparations sent on application.

$800—AN INTELLIGENT MAN—With this amount, will be taken as equal Partner in an established business, which, by strict attention and energy, will pay each $1,500 yearly. There is six years' lease of the premises. One person cannot conduct the business, the reason a partner is required. Less money will be taken from the right man. Apply at No. 72 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST WANTED.—A first-rate locomotive machinist, capable of taking charge of a large locomotive repair shop on a line of railway. To a suitable person liberal wages will be paid. Apply, with written recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 78 Broadway, to HENRY SMITH, Secretary pro tem.

PUPILS WANTED.—A Lady Teacher of the Piano-Forte and Singing, possessing the advantages of first-class artists, will take a number of pupils at very moderate terms, in view of becoming established. Best of reference given. Address O. S. P., Broadway Post-Office.

GOOD STOCK MAKERS.—Good hands will get permanent employment, on liberal terms, by applying immediately at No. 19 Ludlow-place, Houston-st., corner Macdougal.

RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH or German Protestant woman wanted, to do the general work of a small family in the country. Apply immediately at No. 4 St. Marks-place.

PROTESTANT HELP—Of all kinds can be obtained at AMERICAN FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 10 Bible House, Astor-place.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS are now at C. MASON'S Offices, Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue and 146 Bowery, wanting employments. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand.

GOOD SILK MILLINERS WANTED.—Work given out. Apply at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, from Boston, wish situations; one as Organist and Teacher of Piano, the other as Soprano Singer. Best of reference given. Apply to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Green Point, in Meserole Orchard, a few single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated the 1st of May with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. SIMONSON, at the new brick house on 5th-st., south of Meserole. It is a pleasant country situation within 10 minutes' walk of Green Point Ferry, foot of 10th-st., and about 20 from Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. None but Protestants need apply.

BOARDING—Nos. 20 and 22 Union-place. Single gentlemen and families desirous of obtaining board in a first class house, located as above, in one of the most pleasant and convenient sections of the City, can secure the same by immediate application at No. 290 Houston-st. Also, a fine basement room, suitable for a physician's office.

BOARDING—With furnished rooms, on second floor, can be obtained for gentleman and wife, at No. 64 East 23d-st. Also a room for a single gentleman. House has the modern improvements. Convenient to 4th-av. cars and stages. Dinner 6 o'clock. No moving in May. No children. References exchanged.

BOARDING—At No. 261 East Broadway, a large front parlor on second floor, with pantry attached, with gas, hot, cold and shower baths, with board for a gentleman and wife, or a couple of single gentlemen, in a private family. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—One of the most pleasant locations in the City where single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can obtain board and have rooms large and airy rooms for the Summer or permanent board for a year. Bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 231 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 126 10th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 5th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can find a pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor, with pantries, by calling at No. 61 Hudson-st., near Chambers, and opposite Jay. No moving in May.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours ride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the Summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depots on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. H. STILLMAN, No. 52 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 161 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., pleasant rooms in suites or separately can be had. The apartments are well furnished; the house pleasantly situated from 10 to 15 minutes walk from the ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A young lady is desirous of procuring board in a private family where instruction in the English branches or music, or both, would be taken as remuneration for the comforts of a home. Satisfactory references given and required. Address K. M., at the office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a lad fifteen years of age, where his washing could be done. A private family preferred. Address, stating terms, Box No. 606 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms with board, a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, his wife, infant and nurse, in a commodious, pleasant farm house, or otherwise, for the entire season, from the latter part of April, within two hours' ride of this City. Address C., Box No. 2,180 Post-Office, with location.

FROM FIRST OF MAY—A private family occupying a pleasant house in Henry-st., Brooklyn, six minutes walk from South Ferry, can accommodate with board a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen. To those of quiet, regular habits, seeking a pleasant home a desirable opportunity is offered. Address Box No. 3,002 Post-Office, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family would let one or two gentlemen a suite of rooms in second story, with bath, gas, &c. Breakfast if desired. References required. Location near Broadway, between 18th and 24th-sts. For information call at No. 291 Broadway, upper corner of Murray-st., front office on third floor.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room with or without bedroom attached, in a private family, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small family will let some very elegant apartments to genteel parties, with or without board. The house is modern, but one Block from Broadway, between Waverly-place and 8th-st. Inquire at No. 10 Nelson-place.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st of May, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of quiet habits, disposed to do as she would be done by. Address C. H., Daily Times Office, for one week. Best reference given and required.

ROOM WANTED—By two gentlemen—An unfurnished room with the exception of carpet, with partial board. Address Box No. 413 Post-Office, stating terms and location. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board, at No. 133 Bleecker-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM—And partial board with a pleasant American family. Terms not to exceed $4 a week. Address, with full particulars, GOETHE, Times Office.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 22 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MILLINERY.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH—Has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 120 9th-st., near Broadway.

NEW SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS HOUSE.
FROST & MALLORY, No. 5 Park-place.
SILKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, CRAPES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, GRASS CLOTHS, &c. INCLUDING A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS. IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM TIME PRICES FOR CASH. THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION of the Milliners of New-York and its vicinity is invited to the large assortment of

FRENCH SPLIT STRAWS,

just received and opened by the undersigned; also to his extensive stock of all descriptions of

STRAW BONNETS,

home manufactured and imported, together with a display of FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., which in beauty and variety cannot be surpassed in this City.

E. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—MRS. C. SCHLEGEL, No. 181 Division-st., will open on MONDAY, March 26, a splendid assortment of Spring Millinery and straw goods.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring Millinery at her show rooms No. 564 Broadway, on Thursday, March 22. Also, a full assortment of Straw Goods, wholesale and retail.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
Also, BONNET FRAMES.
Cheap for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S,
No. 21 John-st.

STRAW GOODS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., will open this day,
400 cases rich Straw Bonnets.
50 cases rich English Split Straw Bonnets.
25 cases rich English Dunstable Bonnets.
100 cases rich Lace Bonnets.
Which, together with a general stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, &c., of the latest importation, will be sold low for cash.
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 48 and 50 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND PERUVIAN GUANO, FOR SALE BY L. S. HOYT, NO. 26 WATER-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
No. 82 Cliff-st., publish THIS MORNING,
LADY BLESSINGTON'S MEMOIRS.
The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington.
Compiled and Edited by R. MADDEN, Esq. With Portrait. 2 vols. 12mo. Muslin, $2.

This long-promised and anxiously looked for work is at length published, and it may, with perfect truth, be affirmed that during the last fifty years there has been no book of such peculiar interest to the literary and political world. It has contributions from every person of literary reputation—Byron, Sir E. Bulwer, (who contributes an original poem,) James, Disraeli, Marryatt, Savage Landor, Campbell, L. E. L., the Smiths, Shelly, Jenkyn, Sir W. Gell, Jekyll, &c.; as well as letters from the most eminent statesmen and foreigners of distinction—the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Wellesley, Marquis Douro, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Durham, Abinger, &c.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

With all these advantages of personal knowledge upon most subjects of which he treats, it is not surprising that Dr. Madden has not only produced a work of intense interest—the very best contribution to literary history which has been given to the world during the present century—but has also accomplished the task of biographer, in a manner that may well serve as a model to all future lords and gentlemen who shall undertake to edit literary lives. There is nothing trivial inserted—nothing that has not some permanent interest, as illustrating the characters of remarkable persons. The correspondence, also, is admirably selected, comprising every great name that England has known for the last fifty years. Letters from all the celebrated men of the era may be found in it, forming a collection of wit and wisdom, unrivaled in any modern published literary correspondence for variety, extent, and interest.

From the vast accumulation of biographical matter crowded into the work, it may take permanent rank in the world of letters, not merely as the life of one literary individual, but as a miniature biographical encyclopedia of all the modern celebrities of England.

II.

LOOMIS' PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY,

An Introduction to Practical Astronomy, with a Collection of Astronomical Tables. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL.D. 8vo., pp. 497, Sheep, extra, $1 50.

This work furnishes a description of the instruments required in the outfit of an Observatory, as also the methods of employing them, and the computations growing out of their use. It treats particularly of the Transit Instrument and of Graduated Circles; of the method of determining Time, Latitude, and Longitude; with the computation of Eclipses and Occultations. The work is designed for the use of amateur Observers, practical Surveyors and Engineers, as well as Students who are engaged in a course of training in our Colleges. The Tables which accompany this volume are such as have been found most useful in astronomical computations, and to them has been added a Catalogue of 1,500 Stars, with the Constants required for reducing the means to the apparent places.

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PRIME'S TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Travels in Europe and the East. A Year in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME, with fifty engravings. 2 vols. large 12mo., muslin, $2.

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A Statistical Gazetteer of the World, particularly describing the United States of America, Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. By J. CALVIN SMITH. Illustrated by Seven splendid Maps, richly colored. Complete in one volume, royal 8vo., 1,900 pages. Price in cloth binding, $6; sheep, extra, $6 75; half calf, extra, $6. Copies will be sent by mail, postage paid (to any distance under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the money.

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INEZ.

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CHARLES KINGSLEY & WILLIAM HOWITT.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 31,

TICKNOR & FIELDS WILL PUBLISH:

I.

A new romance by the author of "Hypatia" and "Alton Locke."

WESTWARD HO!

OR, THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF SIR AMYAS LEIGH, KNIGHT OF BURROUGH, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON, IN THE REIGN OF HER MOST GLORIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

By CHARLES KINGSLEY,

Author of "Hypatia," "Alton Locke," &c., &c.

1 vol., 12mo., cloth.

In advance of its appearance in England, will be published the above attractive Romance.

II.

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A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA; OR, HERBERT'S NOTE BOOK.

Beautifully Illustrated. 1 vol. 16mo., 75 cents.

From the London Athenæum.

"All boys, whether 'old boys' or young ones, will rejoice in this fascinating book, full of anecdote and wild adventure; sober as we are and little given to roam, it has inspired us with a strong desire to take a journey in the bush, if we could see the end of it. The descriptions of the scenery, the trees and the animals are extremely spirited and graphic—they have all the appearance of being written on the spot, and are redolent of the fresh open air. We have very seldom read a book of travels that has charmed us so much, and we shall consider the young folks extremely fortunate who are lucky enough to own it."

The trade supplied by EDWARD P. BUDD,
No. 18 Ann-st., up stairs, near Barnum's Museum.

The above volume will be for sale by all the booksellers on the day named above. Orders sent to the Publishers will receive immediate attention.

NEW BOOK BY MRS. STOWE.

THE MAYFLOWER

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AT AUCTION PRICES—This will prove a greater bargain than can be found at any other store in this City. Ladies, as this week will close the sale of the entire stock of wet goods, those wishing to secure a great bargain at about one-half the prices charged elsewhere, would do well to call immediately, in order to select from the stock remaining, which must be closed out immediately without regard to cost of importation; the stock consists, in part, of a large lot of huck toweling, at 6d. a yard, well worth 1s.; a large lot of white linen at 2s. per yard, usually sold at 4s.; a large lot from 2s. 6d. to 4s., worth double the money; a large lot of linen sheeting, from 5s. 6d. to 8s. per yard; a large lot of linen damask, from 4s. 6d. to 8s. per yard, a very cheap article; a large lot of linen damask table-cloths; also a large lot of napkins very cheap; also a large lot of black silk, slightly wet; also a lot of colored silk, at 3s. a yard; also some very cheap shawls from auction, besides an immense lot of cotton shirtings and sheetings very low; several cases of Merrimac style prints, at 6d. per yard. All goods sent free to all parts of the City and vicinity. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 27 2d-av., between 1st and 2d-sts.

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300 pieces Ingrains, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., worth 4s. to 5s. per yard.
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125 pieces English Brussels, 7s. to 9s., worth 10s. and 12s.
100 pieces English Velvets, 11s. and 12s., worth 14s. and 16s.

A large lot of oilcloths, druggets, rugs, &c., at the same ratio.

An experienced upholsterer kept, and all branches of that department attended to with promptness.

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ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Selling off at greatly reduced prices, the large and magnificent stock of dry goods, embroideries, laces, hosiery and gloves, at No. 779 Broadway. Ladies will do well to call, as we are selling very low for cash. By order of the assignees.

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KILLING NO MURDER!—
Dead
They lie—
Roach, bug and fly,
Quickly sped.
The rats, too, die.
Powder and Pill
Working so ill
To you or I,
Their deaths' supply.

All insects, together with rats and mice, are safely and surely destroyed by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of pretended imitations!

LECTURES.

WATER CURE IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. R. A. KITTREDGE, of Boston, will give another Lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, on the Water Cure, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, his first lecture having been enthusiastically received. Admission one shilling.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton-avs., Brooklyn. Subject—Patriotism.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from No. 41 Dey-st., a case containing Ladies' Congress Gaiters; also, plain light ... Whoever will return the above, or give information where it can be found, will receive the above reward.

LOST—On Thursday afternoon, between the Merchants' Hotel and No. 60 Bowery, a gold watch, chain and medallion with two pictures in. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with WM. MUIRHEAD, No. 6 Cortland-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of the popularity of the private sale of French, English and German Engravings at wholesale prices, at No. 313 Broadway, the same will be continued until further notice.

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In every variety of style and pattern.

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At the lowest prices,

And cannot be undersold by any house in the City. In connection with the above, their stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS is full and complete, and to which they invite the attention of the trade and the public.

NO INVENTION of the present century amounts in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, pimples, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a ... forehead.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Green Soap, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depot, 67 Walker-st., just west from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET-WARE—In full sets or separate pieces, white, gold edged and decorated; cut glass, wine goblets, wine decanters, tumblers, dishes, champagnes, cold-cellars, Parian marble statuettes, vases, &c., in great variety. The French porcelain ware is warranted to be as low as the domestic English ware, which puts it within the reach of all housekeepers. Dealers in porcelain wares, hotels, and steamboat owners are invited to examine. CHARLES ANDERNFELDT, 75 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, above Walker's furnishing store.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY will be held at the Westchester House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 o'clock. Members are all expected to be present.

JOHN N. HAYWARD, President.

D. S. PARIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—KASMIRE & BOUGHTON offer for sale the following valuable property: A splendid country residence at Staten Island, about 2 miles from Port Richmond, with 10 acres of highly cultivated land [illegible]. Also, 50 beautiful building lots in the village of Egbertville, Staten Island. Terms easy. [illegible] Apply to KASMIRE & BOUGHTON, No. 65 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—On the northeast corner of [illegible], opposite Stuyvesant-square [illegible] brownstone, first class in every particular, complete with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, hot air and gas throughout. The above house is in one of the most pleasant locations and commands one of the best views of any in the City. [illegible] Inquire in the corner house, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Brown stone [illegible] $10,000 [illegible]

Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner of 14th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 339 SIXTH-STREET FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Lot 25x97; brick house, three stories, [illegible]; kitchen on the rear, three-storied; Croton water on each floor; range, hot water and bath. The house was built by the present occupant, and is well calculated for two or three genteel families. Price $6,000—one-half on mortgage. If not sold by the 1st of April, will be rented for $600, with the privilege of subletting for two or three small families. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant three-story and basement brown stone front house, southerly side of [illegible]-place, between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn; lot 21 by 100 feet 5 inches—house 25 by 50 feet; first class in every particular, with bath, gas, &c., built by day's work, and cost a year ago $11,000; situation unsurpassed. If applied for this week, will be sold for $9,000, upon the most advantageous terms. Apply to HARRISON & BURHALL, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 32 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One two-story, basement, counter-cellar, frame house, [illegible], [illegible] and corniced, sliding doors, filled in with brick, lot [illegible] feet; yard flagged, good cistern and pump [illegible]. House is situated on Carlton-av., near Fulton. Will be sold cheap. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new house, brownstone-front, elegantly finished; house 25x[illegible], on full lot; location West [illegible]-st., opposite London Terrace. Also, two full lots for sale on same block. House can be seen at all times. Key at No. 9 London Terrace. For particulars, inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 9 London Terrace, or No. 30 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately on the shore, where there is good bathing, and adjoining Townsend's New Dock, and within three minutes walk of Vanderbilt Landing. It is well situated for a family grocery and boarding-house, or public garden. Immediate possession given. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 31 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, No. 17 Poplar, between Columbia and Willow-sts., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York; has a splendid view of the East River. Price $5,500, or rent $500. The house can be seen from 11 to 12 o'clock. Apply to JOHN J. STUDWELL, No. 31 Mercer-place, Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement, [illegible] brick houses [illegible] of Lee-av. and [illegible] adjoining [illegible], Brooklyn [illegible] Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

HOUSES FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.—Several very [illegible] houses, in good locations in the upper part of the City. Houses in fine order, with modern improvements [illegible] Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. [illegible] 6th-av., from 3 to 5 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two three-story brick houses and lots corner and next to the corner of State and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn; houses nearly new, modern finish and in good order. Rent $500 per annum. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to W. S. MAILLER, No. 108 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four-story brown stone front house No. [illegible] [illegible]-place, [illegible]-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 292 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant [illegible] story and basement brick house, No. 117 West 22d-st. Size 22x[illegible]. Terms easy. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 132 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 60 South-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two pleasantly situated cottages at Ravenswood, L. I., within five minutes of Steamboat Landing, and half to three-quarters of an hour from New-York, at convenient hours, four times each way, daily, and stage every hour, via Astoria Ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Houses nearly new, Italian in style, genteelly finished and amply arranged for small families. Ground [illegible] [illegible] Apply at No. 252 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Two very desirable country residences, new and built in modern style, one containing 14 and the other 12 rooms, in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. Also, a Farm of 25 acres of choice meadow land, situated on an elevation overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; a very choice location for several country seats. Price $4,500. [illegible] For further particulars inquire of NATHANIEL E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well watered. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 60 by 35, with addition in rear 35 feet square; contains 18 rooms. There are two barns, icehouse, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Springfield, Staten Island, three miles from Port Richmond. The house is two-story and attic, new, 60 by 40 feet, piazza front and rear, thirteen rooms on first and second floors, and five in the attic. About four acres of land. The premises are now occupied by Hon. N. CROOMBRON. Price $6,500. Rent $300. Inquire at No. 26 Maiden-lane, down stairs.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, consisting of 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, situated on the Boston Post-road, about 25 miles from the City. Free access by New-Haven Railroad seven times a day, each way. Good [illegible] with barn-house and out-houses. A stream of never-failing water runs through the place, and good well of water at the door, together with a general assortment of trees and shrubbery. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 180 Walker-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Formerly the residence of the late Judge Sutherland, situated at Geneva, on Seneca Lake, containing about two and a quarter acres of land, within ten hours of New-York by the Hudson River and New-York Central Railways. The house commands a fine view of Seneca Lake, and is large, elegant and convenient; has broad piazzas the entire length of it, up stairs and down in front, and piazzas down stairs on the south and west sides. The grounds are tastefully laid out with gravel walks and flowering shrubs; there are extensive kitchen and flower gardens, and a fine assortment of the best fruit trees of all varieties and of the smaller fruits, such as grapes, gooseberries, currants, &c., &c. Upon the premises are a large wood-house and drying-loft, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, cow-stable and pig-pens, all in good order. The location is unusually healthy, the country in the vicinity abounds in pleasant drives, and the fishing, boating and bathing in Seneca Lake are unsurpassed. It is seldom that a place presenting so many attractions and advantages is offered for sale. For further particulars apply to JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Esq., No. 237 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Situated at Orienta, on the Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, 20 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Seven trains daily each way. There are about 12 acres of land, elegantly laid out, and stocked with shrubs, roses, and other flowers, in great abundance, together with the choicest apple, peach, pear, and cherry-trees, just coming into bearing. The house is two stories, with hall through the centre, with parlor on one side, about 18 by 36 feet, handsomely finished with marble mantels, grates, &c. On the other side, sitting and dining-room. Adjoining, there is a wing with kitchen, store-rooms, pantries, &c.; and above, large bedrooms. In the basement of the main house are laundry, supplied with a range and water from a superior well, milk-room, gardener's room, coal-cellar, hot-air furnace, &c. The location is remarkably healthy, the bathing, fishing, and boating are unsurpassed. For particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 3 Nassau-st.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.—For sale two well built commodious three-story basement and sub-cellar houses, 20x38 feet, with imitation brown stone front, bay windows, marble mantels, grates, gas, and all the modern improvements. Price $3,200 each. The property is well located, situated on the southwest corner of Franklin and Willoughby-avs., and within one block of Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn. Terms made accommodating. Apply to G. DENISON, Builder, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Glenwood, Yonkers, Westchester County, situated on Ravine-av., within one minute's walk of the Glenwood Railroad Station, and having one of the finest views on the Hudson. The house is new, and built in the best style, by day's work. Possession given immediately. [illegible] the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WILLIAM PATTEN, No. 251 Greenwich-st., or of J. C. WICKER, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—In the flourishing village of Ollieville, beautifully located on high ground and not over three minutes' walk from the Williamsbridge Depot. The plots are 150 feet square, and lots each other [illegible]; will be sold together or separately [illegible]. For particulars inquire of J. R. PEEBLES, No. 134 Grand-st., or to E. WILLIAMS, No. 24 Division-st., N. Y.

THE EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—The attractive country seat, [illegible] [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three [illegible] [illegible] Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO [illegible] [illegible] Apply to [illegible], No. 3 Park-place.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 32 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 6 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 20 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 292 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 80 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and out-buildings, having superior accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the furniture, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—2½ miles east of the village of Jamaica, L. I., a half mile from the Railroad Depot, containing 101 acres, 70 acres of good tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, 16 acres of good woodland, 15 acres of salt and sedge meadow. On the farm is a good dwelling house, barn, hovel, hay-house, carriage-house, granary, smoke-house and other out-buildings, in good repair. Also, a variety of fruit. This farm can be divided in two or three small farms, as there are three good building locations. This will be sold together or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of HENRY & ALEXANDER HAGNER, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I., or of DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Jamaica, L. I. JAMAICA, March 26, 1855.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract, and the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 46 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE.—A very desirable farm for market gardening, of more than 100 acres, near the Raritan River and Steamboat Landing, in North Brunswick, N. J. On it are nearly 2,000 fruit trees, in good order; 15 acres of good woodland, farm-house, barn, &c. It will be sold low, or traded for productive property. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st. Also for sale, as above, a good farm in Westchester County, N. Y., and one of 60 acres near Newburg, N. Y., fronting on the River; and one of 60 acres on Long Island, 20 miles from Brooklyn, with four small farms in Essex and Middlesex Counties, N. J.

FARM OF 60 ACRES FOR SALE.—In Westchester County, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one mile from depot, and about 22 miles from the City, one hour by steam. There is a good house, 36x36, containing 12 rooms; tenant-house, large barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, in good order. The farm is pleasantly situated and well watered; the land is all tillable and under good cultivation; 9 acres of wood land. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALBOW, 292 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 214 acres, 120 improved and in good cultivation, situated in Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., within a cash home market, may be sold for all kinds of produce at the highest rates. The farm is well watered and fenced. On the premises is an orchard and nursery buildings. Price $4,000; terms easy; title good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing two acres of land, with a good substantial two-story house, out-houses, picket fence, good well of water, thrifty cherry trees and strawberry, situated at Clarenceville, Long Island, half way between East New-York and Jamaica, near the railroad. For particulars inquire at Albertson's Hotel, East New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 65 acres in Chatham, N. J., in the pleasant valley of Passaic, price $4,500; one of 90 acres near Newark; [illegible] of 140 acres near Rahway, superior improvements; one of about 75 acres in Rockland County, elegant residence and good land; two of 34 acres near Flushing, superior improvements. CHARLES E. MILLER & CO., No. 186 Broadway.

ONLY $2,500.—A very cheap farm of 19 acres, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 32 miles from New-York. A new house with barn, wood-shed, &c., on the premises; all in good order. Apply to MEAD & WHITE, No. 238 6th-av., near 20th-st.

THE MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—This superb property, situated on the Park, in the most beautiful part of the city, embracing over two acres, finely laid out and improved, is well adapted for a private residence, a family boarding-house, or an educational institution. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Auctioneer, Pine-st., New-York, or JOHN A. STORM, Poughkeepsie. Possession immediately.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New Brunswick depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale or to exchange for other property, forty-five acres at Rhinebeck, on the east side of the Hudson River, having a water front of about 700 feet, commanding superb views of river and mountain scenery. Or small [illegible] improvements. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 102 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—South side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand-sts. Lots 25x100. Houses three story and basement, under cellar, marble mantels, gas, with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, No. 55 Gold-st., New-York.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick houses Nos. 216, and 222 7th-av.—a good investment—will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also, the 4-story double tenement brick house No. 491 East 12th-st. Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

TO BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—In a very desirable location up town, a two-story shop, dwelling and lot. Terms easy, and satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, address W. B., Times Office.

LOTS FOR SALE.—On 26th-st. No money required if improved. This location is unsurpassed for elegant private residences, owing to its proximity to Broadway, 5th-av., Madison-square and Trinity Chapel. Also lots on 25th and 26th-sts. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The 6 lots and factory buildings, at the head of Long Dock, Jersey City. Can be altered to suit any light business, or converted into dwellings at small expense. A good chance for a builder, as they will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for soon at No. 271 Hudson-st., New-York, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

129TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE.—Six lots in 129th-st., near 6th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above lots are beautifully located for improvement. Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

LOT FOR SALE.—Over 25 feet wide, about 100 feet deep, of 9th-av., on the southside of 18th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

GUN FOR SALE.—A fine second-hand double-barrel Duck Gun. Apply to JOHN MULLIN, No. 16 Ann-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small House in Brooklyn preferred, in exchange for good manufacturing stock and cash. Would buy a few well-located lots, if cheap. Address Box No. 1,424 Post-Office, giving location, price, mortgages, &c.

HOUSE WANTED.—With the modern improvements, located between 14th and 30th-sts., and 3d and 6th-avs. Possession wanted by middle of April. Rent about $1,200. Address G. H., Box 3,339 Post-Office. Best references given.

BAKERY WANTED TO LEASE.—For not less than five years—a bakery, or a house and store that the owner would be willing to put an oven in. Address BAKERY, No. 140 East 23d-st., coal office.

MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE WANTED.—Between 2d and 6th-avs., and not above 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $800. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,918.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—Cheap, in the new building, No. 23 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors,—hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 66 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The superior Three-story Brick House, No. 35 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. House is 25x40 ft., with tea-room back, and contains sixteen finished rooms and closets in abundance, with bath-room, hot and cold water, a first-rate range and hot-air furnace, gas-fixtures complete. Now occupied by the owner. Rent, $900. For further particulars inquire at the house, which can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2, and 4 and 6 o'clock, or at No. 266 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE.—From 1st May next. The large mansion house and grounds situated in Court-st., in front of Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn. It is well adapted to the business of a boarding-house, ice-cream saloon and public garden. It is now in course of repair, and will be made to suit, and possession may be had till 1st May without rent by the party taking it. Apply to S. F. TOWNSEND, No. 28 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and attic house, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Replete with all the modern improvements, viz.: bathing-room, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, good range and hot air furnace. Situated in Congress-st., first house East from Henry-st. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock. Apply to JOHN COX, Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., South Brooklyn, or No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Four beautiful [illegible] houses, four stories high. Replete with all the modern improvements, and with [illegible], situated in West 34th-st. Nos. [illegible], a short distance West of the 8th-av. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, at No. 215, on the premises, or W. R. & W. SPARKS, No. 32 Lexington-av., corner of 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story House, No. [illegible] [illegible]

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—By the Wall-st. Ferry in Brooklyn, and within five minutes of the foot of Wall-st., New-York. Four of those new brick cottage houses, corner of Montague and Furman-sts. [illegible], suitable for a small and respectable family. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 165 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONLY.—No. 32 West [illegible]-st. One of four marble fronts, on the south side, between 6th and 7th-avs. Is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. May be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—The modern two-story house, with half an acre of ground, pleasantly situated on the old Boston road, Mott-Haven, within five minutes' walk of Depot or stage route on 3d or 4th-av. House 40x32 feet, marble mantels, &c. Rent $300. Apply to GEO. D. WHITFIELD, No. 262 Water-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st., No. [illegible], opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. [illegible], next door.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two four-story and basement houses Nos. 75 and 77 7th-st., with all the modern improvements. Possession can be had of No. 75 the first of April. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 180 Walker-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house to rent, and the furniture for sale; or would rent part of the house to a small family. Immediate possession given if required. Location very desirable, on Brooklyn Heights. For particulars, address A. C., office of this paper.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 76 St. Mark's-place, between 1st and 2d-avs. Apply to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The English basement house No. 377 4th-av., east side, between 21st and 22d-sts., second house above Calvary Church. Apply on the premises. The furniture in the house will be sold if desired.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story, with modern improvements, No. 14 West 29th-st., near 5th-av. Call as above, or at M. J. EARLE, No. 13 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—In Astoria, a dwelling house, with five acres of land, barn, &c.; good garden and orchard, plenty of choice fruit, pleasantly located, with view of the river. Stages from Green Point pass within five minutes' walk every hour, and boat four trips per day. For particulars inquire of M. PRYER, No. 118 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BLOOMINGDALE TO LET.—From 1st April, on the bank of North River, 5½ miles from City Hall, furnished and with every convenience for private family, and five acres of land, now occupied by W. McCULLOH, at end of lane opposite gate of Elm Park Hotel. Apply to E. L. SCHAFFELIN, No. 18 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Furnished, for six months at Rye, convenient to the depot, beautifully located, neatly furnished, one acre of ground, with garden, fruit, out-buildings, &c.; sea bathing convenient; rent $450. Apply at No. 21 South-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A cottage containing six rooms and garden, at Fort Washington. The place commands a fine view of the river, and is about 5 minutes' walk from the depot. Also, a furnished house with nine rooms and kitchen and basement, situate on high ground, with splendid views, will be rented from 1st of May to 1st October. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGE TO LET IN ASTORIA.—A small cottage, with about one acre of ground, handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. The location is on high ground, and very dry and healthy. The house contains five rooms, basement and cellar, with a good barn on the premises. Rent $250. For further particulars, apply to T. H. DOLAN, on the premises, Newtown-av., or to WM. L. G. HARRISON, No. 21 Duane-st., New-York.

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Cheap property and low rents. Families wishing to live out of the city, can be accommodated with houses or tenements at a low figure, by applying to JAMES L. PARSHALL, No. 23 Cherry-st., near Franklin-square, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. daily, or at his residence, Morrisania, from 4 to 6 P. M. Property at Morrisania bought and sold on commission.

HUDSON RIVER.—For sale on the banks of the Hudson River, a [illegible] miles from the City Hall, New-York, a new and substantially built Gothic mansion, arranged with all the modern improvements, and having all the conveniences of a city residence. Croton water, hot and cold, throughout. Grounds tastefully laid out, commanding an extensive view of the river. Terms very accommodating. Also, a large house with grounds attached at Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Conn. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 20 Wall-st.

TO DAGUERREIAN ARTISTS.—To let, from 1st May next. The undersigned is now fitting up a Suite of Rooms for the above business, on the corner of Bowery and Broome-street (which is one of the best stands in the city) and he is desirous of getting a good tenant for the same, on lease. WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 151 Bowery.

OUT OF TOWN.—TO LET.—Partly furnished, a splendid Mansion, with stables, out-houses and grounds, on 76th-st., on the banks of the Hudson; location unsurpassed for health and beauty; suitable for a Boarding-house, Seminary or Hotel; also, a cottage on 85th-st., to let. Inquire of W. F. LEE, No. 40 Exchange-place.

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE.—On 39th and 40th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., a number of large and small buildings suitable for shops of any description. Also, a laundry establishment, with good yard, at decidedly low prices. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, or at JAMES M. LATHAM'S Carpenter shop, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The first class brown stone front house No. [illegible] West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Has all the modern improvements, and very commodious. Possession can be had immediately. Can be seen at all hours. Will be let only to a private family of the highest respectability. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire of J. L. COLBY, office of S. SMITH, No. 35 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—From May to November, in 4th-st., near 5th-av. It is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No. 404 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Possession immediately, to a small family. For particulars, apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a modern 3-story brick house, in a genteel location, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., complete. Rent $250, which is very cheap for the premises. Address Box No. 1,498, N. Y. Post-Office. No foreigners.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—(Without children) wishing a quiet, genteel half-house, may apply for the same at No. 419 Broome-st., near Broadway. Rent ($200) per annum.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., 20 by 40. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

RESIDENCE TO LET.—In the country, 5 miles from the City, a desirable location and easy of access. The house is in excellent order and convenient; abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; large gardens with a variety of small fruits; stable, carriage and out buildings attached to the premises. Apply to HENRY S. LEVERICH, No. 20 Burling-slip.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of house No. 53 Lexington-av., near 25th-st. For terms apply on the premises, after 2 o'clock, or at No. 76 Beekman-st. Rent $300.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family only. The upper part, with kitchen, of a two-story house, with gas, Croton water, &c. Apply at No. 65 Rivington-st.

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—A Dentist's Office, Laboratory and Reception Rooms, to let. Also, a Physician's Office, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 37 Bond-st.

PAVILION HOTEL TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Or exchange for City property.—A beautiful Summer seat, Pavilion Hotel, at Fort Washington, N. J. The house partly furnished, a beautiful garden, horse-stables, carriage-house, situated immediately opposite the landing dock. Also, a cottage with 10 lots attached to it, and almost connecting with the above garden. Apply to N. BRINEL, No. [illegible] Houston-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—The four-story brown stone house No. [illegible] East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.; the lot is 25 by 100 feet deep; the house is 25 by 55 feet deep, built in 1853, with all the modern improvements, and is very handsomely finished. The house and lot is offered for sale, or will be let to a good tenant. The situation of this house is beautiful, being very near to St. Mark's Church, retired, quiet and convenient of access. Apply on the premises, or at RAYNOR'S bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—For sale or to let—a carpenter's shop, 20 feet front on Washington-st., near Leroy, with steam engine, boiler, machinery, circular saws and saw benches, &c., suitable for sash making or other work, with an excellent run of custom, being in the midst of factories, and no shop in the vicinity. Inquire of CHARLES SHULTZ, No. 346 Greenwich-st.

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE.—On 39th and 40th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs.; a number of large and small buildings suitable for shops of every description, at decidedly low prices. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

ROOM TO LET.—The large room now occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Johnand William-sts., together with a large and well-lighted basement recently occupied by the Phenix Fire Insurance Company. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire at the Bank.

ROOMS TO LET.—In 21st-st.—A few suites of rooms to small families. Each apartment has a front and back room, two bedrooms, pantries, &c. Apply at No. 180 East 21st-st.

DRUG STORE TO LET.—Located in the most growing part of the city of Newark, N. J., near the Market-st. depot; will be let low to a good tenant. Also three modern built stores suitable for Hardware, Clothing or Grocery business. Inquire of D. H. TICHENER, No. 115 Mulberry-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET.—35x38, admirably lighted, steam power if required—suitable for a bookbinder, as there will be a stereotyper and printer in the building; in the fourth story of No. 94 Beekman-st. Apply to THOS. B. SMITH, No. 216 William-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET.—Suitable for services on Sunday, well lighted and ventilated. Inquire at No. 300 Broadway.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—For ten years, five or six lots on Broadway, southeast corner of 40th-st., on favorable terms. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor. Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE-KEEPERS.—To let on lease, that spacious and airy house, No. 180 Bank-st., containing 17 rooms, with new range and bath. Possession [illegible] Apply on the premises in the office.

LOTS TO LET.—Two lots [illegible] by 25, with steam power. [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET.—The basement, second, third and fourth stories of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. (the first floor of which will be occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank), arranged in well lighted and convenient offices, or in entire floors to tenants as may want. Possession given on the 1st day of May. Inquire at the Bank, corner of John and William-sts.

OFFICES TO LET.—At No. 68 Wall-st., very desirable Offices on second, third and fourth floors. Apply to THURBER BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st., second floor, front.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st May, on second floor of No. 118 West-st., three doors above Cortlandt-st.

TO LAWYERS—TO LET.—An eligible office, or part of it.—No. 76 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement, and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power, if necessary. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large store on northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st., admirably situated for clothing, hatting, or any business that requires publicity; or would be divided to suit. Inquire at No. 410 Broadway.

STORE AND CELLAR TO LET.—No. 213 Fulton-st., near Greenwich-st.; has been occupied the last 10 years by a wholesale liquor dealer; a good location for any kind of business. Apply to BRUNO, WEISSENBORN & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane.

STORE TO LET.—Store, basement and cellar of No. 27 Beekman-st. The building is 25 feet deep, and well lighted. Also, second loft in same building. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—The Store and premises No. 260 Broadway to let. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., also on 1st-av., near 23d-st. The rooms are well lighted and ready moderate. Apply to THOS. MORTON, No. 312 Pearl-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms, well-lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 133 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 18 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 152 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—We are now prepared to prosecute with the utmost promptness all Claims for Bounty Lands granted by the law of 1855, which gives ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all the officers of the Army and Navy, Soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, Sailors, Marines, Flotilla Men, Musicians, Waggon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served fourteen days in any of the Wars of the United States since the year 1790, and in the event of their death, to the Widows or minor children.

Time and money will be saved by promptly placing the claims in our hands. All the necessary blank forms will be furnished without charge.

N. B. COBB & Co., No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—Of the Mexican and Florida Wars, and the War of 1812, and also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Patents located in 1812, lands since sold for taxes; also, patents located since 1847, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 3 Nassau-st., first floor, two doors from Wall-st.

BOUNTY LAND TO ARMY AND NAVY.—All soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, whether on sea or shore, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and can obtain a warrant for the same, of G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 3 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons entitled to Bounty Land under the late act of Congress can have the same properly collected on application to TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought and sold upon favorable terms, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions legally prosecuted by GEORGE WOODMAN, No. 40 William-st., between Wall and Pine-sts.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jos. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Demilt,	Stephen Whitney,	Frederick G. Foster,
George B. Lamb,	Edward C. Center,	Philip Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Joseph Oakes,	Robert W. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jas. Gallatin, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	George W. Riggs,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The Charter of the Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Company, under this title, has been organized in this City, composed of many of the present and old firemen. Its capital is $150,000; shares, $10. The present Directors and corporators are:

Henry Wells,	T. R. Hamilton,	Wm. T. Jennings,
Francis H. Ruggles,	Wm. H. Arthur,	Jacob Cholwell,
Russell Smith,	Joseph E. Taylor,	Elias Dusenbury,
F. S. Littlejohn,	James W. Barker,	A. M. C. Smith,
Paul's Brandreth,	Joseph S. Taylor,	W. W. Woodworth.

The Corporators desire to distribute the stock as much as possible among Firemen, and have made the shares at $10, so that persons of limited means may be enabled to take an interest in the Company. The Company will commence business about the middle of April next, at No. 10 Wall-st., (late Express office.) Some of the officers have been engaged in Insurance business for several years, and their experience, it is confidently believed, will be of much service in conducting the affairs of the Company. Persons desirous of taking stock will find books of subscription in the hands of all of the Directors and officers. The Directors have elected HENRY WELLS, President.

T. R. HAMILTON, Vice-President.

EDWARD C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruen,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Prentice,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Giddings,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall st. 6th Month, 26th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire only, stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Elbey Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Theo. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	J. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't B. Minturn,	Jon'n Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES

No. 23 William-st. and No. 175 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $250,000.

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., Opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

NOTICE.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

JOHN C. MERCER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Stuttgard,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Melbourne,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malaga,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Modena,	Sydney, New.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW-SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle............Hunter River.

Brisbane and Ipswich............Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,

Castlemaine............Mount Alexander.

Ballarat.

Sandhurst Agency............Bendigo.

Ovens Agency.

$800,000 TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES' FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—$800,000 of the Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis and Toledo and Illinois Railroad Companies are now offered for sale, being the unsold balance of their 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are part of a series of $3,400,000 issued by the two Companies on 243 miles of road, extending from Toledo, at the head of Lake Erie, in the direction of St. Louis, and following the Maumee and Wabash Rivers to the State line of Illinois, from which points communication will soon be had with St. Louis by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and with Springfield, the Capital of Illinois, and with the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on the Mississippi River, by the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, now far advanced towards completion.

The Bonds are payable on the 1st day of August, 1865, with interest payable semi-annually in New-York, and are convertible into the Capital Stock of the Companies within six years from the 1st of August, 1853.

The cost of the roads when completed will be $7,000,000, not exceeding $30,000 per mile for a road built and equipped in the most thorough and superior manner. On this $4,000,000 have already been expended on the roads, and the companies are free from floating debt, and have the means on hand to complete 120 miles of road, which will be opened for use during the month of June next.

This sum has been raised by the sale of Stock and First Mortgage Bonds and of $1,000,000 of Second Mortgage Bonds, leaving undisposed of in the hands of the Treasurer, $1,000,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds, and $800,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds, amply sufficient to complete and equip the line.

Without reference to the through business which this line must command, as the shortest route from St. Louis and Springfield to Lake Erie, it is universally conceded that it will possess the largest local business of any line west of Buffalo. The valley of the Wabash has always been known as the richest portion of Indiana, and the County seats through all of which the line passes are the most populous towns in the State.

ALBERT S. WHITE, President.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

WARREN COLBURN, Chief Engineer.

Apply to CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.

E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

J. THOMPSON'S AUCTION SALES.—On WEDNESDAY, March 28, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, by order of Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor of the State of Illinois.

For account of Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

$40,000 Virginia 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, interest payable in New-York.

$1,500 California 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds.

For account of the Phenix Bank.

$22,000 Virginia 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds. Interest payable in New-York.

For account of the Citizens' Bank.

$21,000 Virginia 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds. Interest payable in New-York.

For account of the Farmers' Bank.

$19,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds. Interest payable in New-York.

For account of the Union Bank.

$20,000 Virginia 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds. Interest payable in New-York.

$9,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds. Interest payable in New-York.

All purchases must be paid for, on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance.

The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) except when otherwise stated. Office, No. 2 Wall-st. J. THOMPSON.

OFFICE OF MICH. S. AND N. IND R. R. COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1855.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of April next, and a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company at Laporte, in the State of Indiana, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 24th day of April next, to act on a contract for consolidating the stock and interest of the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the stock and interest of said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and to authorize the making of contracts for running and business arrangements with other Companies.

The Stock transfer Books of both Companies will be closed on the 10th April next, and open the day after the respective days of meeting of stockholders. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO LUMBERMEN OR CAPITALISTS.—$15,000 WANTED.—The advertiser owning nearly 3,000 acres of choice Pine Timbered land within 110 miles of this City, and within five miles of railroad communication, located in Luzerne County, Penn., would like the loan of $15,000, will give first mortgage on the above land, or would take a partner with the above amount of capital, for the purpose of engaging in the lumbering business; the party advertising would guarantee the capital advanced by mortgage on the whole property, and give an equal interest in the business. Every dollar's worth of the lumber manufactured can be sold in this City, or at the different towns along the railroad, at very large profits. For full particulars inquire of GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 68 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.—Office, No. 2 William st., will give prompt attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., strictly on commission. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.

A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.

REFERENCES: American Exchange Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—On property in Cincinnati worth $60,000, at 10 per cent. per annum interest, which is allowed by the laws of Ohio. The property consists of a block of stores on Columbia-st., one of the best business streets in the City. Interest payable in New-York, and first-class Bondsman. Title perfect. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. H. LEWIS, Comptroller.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—On first-class improved real estate, in the City of New-York, in sums from $2,000 to $10,000. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st., corner of Broad-st.

$30,000—WANTED TO PURCHASE.—First or Second Mortgages on improved property in this City only. Also, wanted a Mortgage in Brooklyn for just the sum of $2,000. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 59 Wall-st., near Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY.—No. 157 Pearl-st., makes cash advances upon flour, grain, provisions, and other merchandise in store or transit. Also upon vessels at sea and in port, and upon stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities.

$7,500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—In this City in one or several sums. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 69 Wall-st.

$5,000, $2,500, $1,500 TO LOAN.—On Bond and Mortgage, on improved City property. Apply to T. S. BIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6-octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $200; do. 7-octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $400—cost $800. Prince's superior Melodions, Cabart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $130, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 293 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship, and durability.

PIANO-FORTES.—Several second-hand Pianos, in good condition, and very fine tone, for sale very low for cash. Also, new instruments, equal to any in the world in tone and workmanship. JOHN F. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 83 Barclay, near Greenwich-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—Three beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, (two with carved legs,) made of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, will be sold low and warranted. Apply at No. 16 6th-av. DAVID SMITH.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Wareroom No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—An assortment of magnificent new Pianos, at prices from $150 to $400. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $110. R. GONZALES, No. 483 6th-av. Pianos tuned.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at any office. G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 3 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, [illegible] [illegible] DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 [illegible] Market.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

[illegible]

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 189 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 127 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, MERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH RUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public [illegible] [illegible] HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible] [illegible] Price $1. Call and get the Monitor [illegible]. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHUBERT'S LINNEAN LABORATORY, from No. [illegible] to No. 425 Broadway. His "New Discovery," [illegible] [illegible] His "never failing" "to cure" [illegible] See opinions of the press. See cards and circulars. No. 425 Broadway.

DR. PERRY.—No. 116 West Broadway, [illegible] [illegible] DUVAL of Paris [illegible] Price, $2.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. [illegible] Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible] [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—FOURTEENTH EDITION.—[illegible] pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 121 and 169 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 343 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH.—Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 385 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last twelve months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 26th April next. The earnings having been appropriated to the construction of the Northern Division, from Sandusky to Toledo, the Dividend is made payable in Seven per cent. Income Bonds of the Company. Certificates for fractions will be issued redeemable in Bonds when presented in sums of $100. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 26 April. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., CORN EX. BANK BUILDING, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.

DIVIDEND.—This Company having declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on Monday, the 2d day of April next, the transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., until the 2d day of April. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Company. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1855.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. (Late Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co.) No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1855.

INTEREST on the Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1855, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo on presentation of the coupons at this office. S. M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF APRIL 1, 1855.—On the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank on presentation.

F. DAVIS, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF BROOKLYN, March 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three-and-a-half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d of April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d of April inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (ILLINOIS) BONDS.—Coupons, for interest due 1st April, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 66 William-st. J. M. CATLIN, President.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has removed to No. 96 Beekman-st., about three minutes' walk from the Astor House; the trade generally is respectfully invited to call and examine. A. D. GALE, No. 96 Beekman-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—CHRISTY & CONSTANT, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, have removed to No. 48 Murray-st., a few doors below Church-st.

WALCOTT BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS, BANKERS, and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced [illegible] per cent. in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button-holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and builders' hardware.

ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 469 Broadway.

CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, PENS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—HENRY S. DIBBLESON, 589 Broadway (under Broadway Theatre) call the attention of Southern, Western and other merchants to their large stock of [illegible] table cutlery, scissors, razors, &c., which they are selling at [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF $220,000 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT Real Estate Bonds of the FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Co., $220,000 of their FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS of One Thousand Dollars each ...

For pamphlets and more detailed statements, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 4 Broad-st.

W. J. HOLMAN, President F. W. & S. R.R. Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THREE SPLENDID FIRST CLASS STORES AND LOTS ON LIBERTY AND CEDAR STREETS ... A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, without reserve ...

JAMES TILEY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, ... WEDNESDAY ... and THURSDAY ...

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BALANCE OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DESIRABLE lots ...

CHARLES H. THOMSON, CORNELIA GRAHAM, } Executors.

J. WYMAN MORRIS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CITY; ALSO, TWO FINE LOTS ON MURRAY HILL ...

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

L—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ... ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY ...

CHARLES E. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WEST FARMS ... CHARLES E. MILLER & CO., 156 Broadway.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MACFARLAN & HERBERT will sell at auction on THURSDAY ...

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—JOHN P. MONTGOMERY will sell at auction on THURSDAY ...

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY ...

E. M. BLACKWELL, Executor.

PECARE, BERGSTEN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS ...

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ADJOINING FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Public notice is hereby given ... on THURSDAY, April 19, 1855, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York ...

ALSO.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Councilmen.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1855.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, March 20, 1855.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE THIRD SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY COMMONS, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI—1,700 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—By order of the Mayor and Council of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1855 ...

H. OVERSTOLZ, Comptroller.

For further particulars apply to KENT & OBEAR, Auctioneers, Office No. 71 Chesnut-st., St. Louis.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 14 Maiden-lane ...

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) March 29, at 12 o'clock ...

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, March 28 ...

CHARLES E. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

CARLTON-AVENUE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock ... VANDERBILT AVENUE HOUSE ...

CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL MORRISANIA PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock ... CHARLES E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 156 Broadway.

CHAS. E. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

THIRD-AV. 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND STORE ... CHAS. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 156 Broadway.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 28 ...

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.— ... HARTFORD COUNTY QUARRY COMPANY ... BIRDSEY G. LAKE, Trustee. EAST WINDSOR, March 21, 1855.

TO OMNIBUS AND HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4 ... Brooklyn, N. Y. ... E. N. CONKLIN, President. Office No. 13 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Supreme Court.—Referee's sale in partition.—MARY E. DEGRAW vs. JASPER DEGRAW and others ...

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegantly covered Rosewood Parlor Furniture ... TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock ...

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 28th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange ...

Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 38 Wall-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE STOCK OF JAPANNERY, TIN WARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, March 29 ...

EUGENE D. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Store No. 73 Nassau-st., will sell on THURSDAY, March 29 ...

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

BY STOVER & COOK.—LARGE SALE OF CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) ...

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) ...

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, March 29 ...

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION ...

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY ...

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. J. TURNER WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock ...

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29—At 10 o'clock A. M. ...

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will offer at the Exchange TO-MORROW ...

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN LIBERTY-ST.—Will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, March 28 ...

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, Thursday ...

TURN MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st. ...

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, March 29 ...

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COLTS FOR SALE.— ... CONKLIN CARLL, opposite Fulton Ferry, Water-st., Brooklyn.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE.— ... G. F. EVERSON, No. 280 Pearl-st.

ONE HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.— ... A. GALLOWAY ...

MARTIN F. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory ...

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. ... COOPER & HEWITT ...

HECKER'S FARINA.— ...

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—FROM ALBANY.— ... BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE ...

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: ...

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av. will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 29, 1854 ...

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. ...

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.— ...

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City ...

1855.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE.— ...

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.— ... JOHN POTTER ...

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.— ... CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS ...

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. F. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL NO. 48, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until FRIDAY ... By order of Board of School Officers XXIst Ward.

J. DAVENPORT, Chairman of Building Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR PUTTING ON WINGS AND UPPER STORY on School House in Henry near Pike-st. ...

JAS. P. BROMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRELL,
JAS. B. BRINSMADE,
Committee.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, until the 3d day of April next, for the use of the panels of the cars of the Company for advertisements for one year ...

C. C. BETTS, Secretary.
Dated BROOKLYN, March 26, 1855.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—Families in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ... Address E. A. S., No. 125 East Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, black-boards, slates, &c. ... R. PATON.

SHOW CASES.—For sale and made to order ... A. G. CAMPBELL ...

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.— ... SAM HART & CO. ...

COAL.

COAL.—$6 50.—Best Red Ash ... RICHARD TAYLOR.

COAL.—I am selling the best Red Ash at $6 75 per ton ... PETER CLINTON.

JAMES G. MOFFET & CO.— ...

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Wm. ...
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool ...

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 18.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON ... on SATURDAY, Feb. 24 ...

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail April 21.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via Nicaragua.— ... STAR OF THE WEST ... on THURSDAY, April 12, 1855 ... UNCLE SAM ...

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA—Carrying the United States Mail.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander ... JAS. CONNOLLY & CO. ... LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO. ...

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR ...

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.— ... KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW ... SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, April 4.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. Skinner, commander ... LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY— ... HENRY AITKEN & CO., No. 185 Washington-st., sole Agents in the United States.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY ... JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of EVERIT, THOMPSON & CO., being dissolved by the death of Samuel Thompson, the business will be continued by the undersigned, surviving partners, in the name and firm of H. EVERIT & CO. ...

HENRY EVERIT,
JOHN W. MASON.
MARCH 21, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BACON & LEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ...

E. M. BACON,
DAVID C. LEE.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... CORNELIUS EAGLES ...

WILLIAM V. BRADY, WALTER U. QUINBY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... JOHN HEANY ...

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSHUA RICHMOND and JOHN WOOD against WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE.— ...

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH STEERS, JOSEPH LINDER, JOSHUA D. EVANS ... D. BEAUVALET ...

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD BAYLEY CRAIG, ROBERT BUNCH and CHARLOTTE A., his wife, HELEN E. CRAIG, against PHILIP BURROWES ...

T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSHUA RICHMOND and JOHN WOOD, against WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE.— ...

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JAMES G. BENNETT and CORNELIUS P. BROKAW against ALEXANDER FRASER and DONALD FRASER ...

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE A. HOWES against ELISHA B. TANNER, JOSEPHINE WRIGHT, SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND and THOMAS ... BIRDSEYE & SOMERS ...

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—ELIAS DAVISON against CAROLINE his wife, JOHN WALKER, DANIEL WALKER, and JOHN ROBINSON ...

KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ABBIE J. CROCKER, plaintiff, against HENRY B. CROCKER, defendant. ...

SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 22 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Putnam.—CONKLIN B. HOWES, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. TODD, defendant.— ...

C. GANUN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... MATTHEW THOMPSON ...

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE KIP, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... JOHN C. RYAN ...

EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... ROBERT D. WEEKS ...

JOHN A. WEEKS, Executor, &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ...

WILLIAM A. HALSEY, ELIZA D. GILLETT, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... JAMES SHELTON ...

CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... DAVID STANFORD ...

DAVID B. STANFORD, CAROLINE B. BROWN, ELIHA STANFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... JOSEPH SMALLEY ...

ROSANNA SMALLEY, Administratrix.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ten Governors.—The Legislature.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon—no business of special importance was transacted. Resolutions were adopted, directing the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor to inform the [illegible] that, on and after the 1st day of April next, they will not be required, and to notify the temporary [illegible] that their services will not be required after their [illegible] are written up, which must be done on or before the 1st of May next. The same official was also directed to stop donations to pensioners on the 1st day of April next, and that no out-door relief be given except in such cases as in the opinion of the Superintendent may require relief. The following resolution, offered by Gov. West, was unanimously adopted, and a copy of the same ordered to be sent to the presiding officers of the Legislature:

Resolved, That this Board notice with pleasure the prompt action of the Legislature in originating an examination of the disreputable scenes on Blackwell's Island on occasion of the recent visit; and this department respectfully offers to furnish all proof and information in its possession in reference to the same, to the end that their honorable guests be fully exculpated in the premises.

Sunday Liquor Traffic and its Penalty.

The following liquor dealers appeared, pursuant to the warrants issued on Monday, before Judge Osborn yesterday, to answer the charge of selling liquor in violation of the Corporation ordinance:

R. N. Hurley, No. 14 Roosevelt-street; Timothy Garrick, No. 23 Chatham-street; Richard French, French's Hotel; Eduard Richter, No. 55 Forsyth-street; [illegible], No. 77 Chatham-street; Thomas Rice, No. 50 Chatham-street; Wm. P. Nevill, No. 10 Roosevelt-street; John Mankin, No. 84 Thirty-fifth-street.

A fine of $10 each was paid by Hurley and Mankin. Judge Osborn imposed this fine on those parties because the two glasses of liquor mentioned in the affidavit as having been sold, were disposed of at one sale, and paid for by one person, otherwise the fine in both cases would have been $20. The other parties demanded a hearing, and will have it before Judge Osborn on Thursday morning next.

The Flin White Diamond Case.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs, before Justice Connolly, was commenced the investigation into the facts of the alleged robbery by Flin White, in May last, of diamonds, watches and jewelry to the value of between $4,000 and $5,000 from William Taylor, while acting in his employ as clerk. Mr. Taylor was the only witness called yesterday, and testified to the leading facts touching the robbery as set forth in his affidavit at the time of entering the complaint. The examination will doubtless occupy several days. Meanwhile, to obviate witnesses knowing the testimony given by preceding witnesses, the evidence is not permitted to be made public until the close of the investigation.

A Probable Murder.

At the Weavers' Arms, a drinking-saloon in Hudson-street, between Charlton and Vandam-streets, last evening, at 10 o'clock, four men were arrested and taken to the Eighth Ward Station-House, on charge of having been engaged in a fight. Shortly after being taken to the station-house one of the parties arrested expired from injuries received in the affray. The name of the party deceased is Henry Scott; one of the others is a man of deceased. The others gave their names as Burk and Clark. The three were detained in custody. The inquest will be held this morning.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

United States District Court.—Nos. 12, 13, 62, 81, 68, 14, 15, 86, 87, 17.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Same case on.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 112, 63.

Superior Court.—Nos. 1170, 1, 382, 1302, 1304, 1305, 1406, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1426, 1150, 261, 608, 946, 1120, 309 to 201, 1102, 1042, 6, 1427, 1428, 1430 to 1441, 1442, 1446, 1450, 1451, 598, 1453, 1454, 973, 819, 1101, 1130, 503, 1289, 277, 1171, 667, 863, 1036, 1031, 643, 644.

☞ Professor Edward Peet will lecture to deaf-mutes this (Wednesday) evening, in the University.

☞ We call attention to Real Estate Auctions for this day.

☞ Archbishop Hughes has returned to the City. He came passenger in the *Atlantic* yesterday.

Consumptive Hospital.—The philanthropists of the present "Times" are fruitful in practical results, [illegible] Among these projects which [illegible] the establishment, on the Island of Manhattan, of a hospital for the reception of persons suffering from incipient or incurable diseases of the lungs and the other respiratory organs [illegible] on twenty acres of fine land sloping to the Hudson River.

[Advertisement.]

To the Sovereigns of America.—For the last twenty years, Brandreth's Pills have been somewhat extensively used by the sovereign people of these United States. Their sale has gone up from ninety thousand to one million seven hundred and fifty thousand boxes a year. Some sort of substantial evidence of the appreciation in which they are held. And let me say on this occasion, that I am more proud of the favors of such free and enlightened sovereigns, than if I had been received and honored by the highest potentates of Europe. If a king favors a particular medicine, his nobles do the same; the people follow the example, and use it, or say they do. They take this course to flatter and curry favor with those in stations superior to themselves. They would do this, however poor and miserable the medicine might be in its effects. Not so in this great and free country, where a man's heart fairly expands with the liberty and knowledge which he feels is everywhere. Here people do as they please, and they do not take a medicine because the President uses it, but because some one whom they know has done so, and its goods effects are evident to them. Wherever Brandreth's Pills have been introduced, they have superseded all other medicines of professed similar qualities. They have never been superseded. They are as harmless as bread, and powerful as bread to sustain life. As food to the starving, so are Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills to the sick in danger; saving, restoring to health, giving strength for weakness, and in fact, proving themselves well worthy of the fame and reputation they now possess. The public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH.

Sold at Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, Brandreth Building—entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions; also at the branch office, No. 241 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street.

The Pills may also be had of D. D. Wright, No. 96 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

Photography.—The finest plain specimens of Photography ever made in this country are exhibited at Brady's Upper Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. [illegible] All executed in the style for which Brady is celebrated. Over Thompson's saloon.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Cabinet size in oil and pastel. Miniatures ideas, superior to the finest ivory painting; unequaled photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks,
No. 40 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Museum always free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, daily, by Prof. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula!—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the extraordinary efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Dépôt of Archer Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—Last Week.—New pupils received daily this week for writing lessons, at the low charge of $2 50. Bookkeeping reduced this week only, from $25 to $12 50, for a thorough course of instruction. Cards and circulars may be had at the rooms, No. 302 Broadway.

Oliver B. Goldsmith.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Colored Photographs for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fires.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the variety store of John Eagan, No. 42 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, which was damaged to the extent of about $400. Insured for $350 in the Commercial Insurance Company. The family of Mr. Eagan escaped safely, but with some difficulty from the second-story windows. . . . The residence of Mr. John Mandeville, in South Bergen, near the Reformed Dutch Church, took fire on Monday morning and the roof was burned off. No insurance.

In a late speech by Victor Hugo occurs the following, among other remarkable passages: "Justice is a theorem; punishment is exact as Euclid; crime has its angles of incidence and its angles of reflection; and we men tremble when we perceive in the obscurity of human destiny the lines and figures of that enormous geometry which the crowd call chance and the thinking man calls Providence."

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, March 26, of scarlet fever, Ellen, aged 7 years and 6 days, daughter of Samuel and Helena De Witt Chambers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 42 5th-st., this (Wednesday,) day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 27, of inflammation of the brain, Caroline Howe, eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Collier, aged 6 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 207 Greenwich-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, John W. Tier, aged 19 years, for several years with Messrs. Blatchford & Ranford, by whom, and by all who knew him, he was respected and beloved.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible], on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, Thomas Caldwell, son of Dr. [illegible] and Charlotte A. Mathes, aged 13 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 4 [illegible].

In this City, on Monday, March 26, Ann M. Ryan, wife of John Ryan, aged 35 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Her remains will be taken to Montgomery, Orange County, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 27, Charles Thomas, only child of William H. and Maria Louisa Wood, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Henry Fisher, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his father's residence, Myrtle av., between Clinton and Washington-avs.

At West Brattleboro, Vt., on Sunday, 25th inst., Wm. Edgar, eldest son of Moses Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 224 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

At Troy, on Thursday, March 22, Frances Ingoldsby, wife of Harrison C. Hobart, of Sheboygan, Wis., and daughter of the late Waite Lowrey, of the former place.

At Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Friday, March 16, Wm. P. Mansfield, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

In Paris, France, on Sunday evening, March 4, after a short illness, Richard S. Kissam, Jr., in the 20th year of his age, eldest son of Richard S. Kissam, M. D., of this City.

In this City, on Monday, March 26, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth D., wife of Mr. George H. Stow, and eldest daughter of Mr. George Duroche, aged 28 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Eldridge-st.

At the village of Jamaica, on Monday morning, March 26, Martin J. Johnson, aged 36 years, 9 months and 9 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in the village of Jamaica, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 27.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	103	25 Galena & Chi. R. R.	95
2,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	25 do	[illegible]
1,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
15,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
4,000 Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	50 N. Ind. Construction	[illegible]
1,000 California 7s, '70	[illegible]	131 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
5,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bds	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
4,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
3,000 Erie Bonds of '83	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
25,000 Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	10 Chicago & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]
25 New-York Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	50 Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at Auction by Simeon Draper:

$6,000 New-York Central R. R. 7s, interest added . . 101½
10,000 New-York and Erie R. R., 1875, interest added . . [illegible]
20,000 N. Y. and Paterson Plank-road 7s, int. added . . 35
5,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort., interest added . . [illegible]
[illegible] New-York Union Club 7s, interest added . . [illegible]
10,000 Missouri State 6s, 1872, interest added . . 94
10 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad . . [illegible]
11 shares Third-avenue Railroad . . [illegible]
20 shares Home Insurance Company . . [illegible]

Adrian H. Muller will hold his regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks to-morrow, (Wednesday, March 28,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

Tuesday, March 27—P. M.

The *Atlantic*, Collins steamer, from Liverpool Saturday, March 10, arrived at an early hour this forenoon, and her letters and circulars, with the money and market advices from England and the Continent, were delivered in season to be acted upon in the day's business at the Stock Board and Merchants' Exchange. They are, upon the whole, favorable, though to the extent that political events in Europe, since the death of the Emperor of Russia, are supposed to influence money affairs and the Cotton trade, the encouragement is not so decided as could be wished. The English Funds, which went up to 93⅜ on the event referred to, had, from the uncertainties that impended over the policy of the new Emperor, and the turn of the diplomatic conferences between the great powers, fallen back to 93. The first advance and spirited speculation in Cotton at Liverpool had also subsided at the close of the week, after sales of about 67,000 bales. The Money Market at London, the Gold movement and the Continental Exchanges were all working favorably, and after the heavy payments of the 4th March, discounts were sensibly easier. The Bank of England gains $725,000 in Specie. American Stocks were less dealt in than during the previous two weeks. Illinois Centrals and the Free land Bonds of the same Company were not so firm, and the latter had been done at a concession. New-York Central sevens were dearer and in request at 92@93, and Eries of 1883 at 82@84. State Stocks partially neglected; Virginias, 87; the Sterling fives, 85½. As far as we are advised, the orders received to-day are somewhat irregular,—a few of the Continental houses received a liberal amount, and purchases of Erie Convertibles of 1871, to the amount of $25,000, were made at 85, and Erie new bonds at 87½@88. Other orders for New-York Central sevens could not be filled at the limits. Further purchases of Erie shares were said to be made on Foreign account, and Reading sold largely at the early Board at 85. Both these, however, fell off at the close, and the general effect of the news was but indifferent on the Stock Market, which closed dull.

The circulars by the *Atlantic* advise a decline to £6 7s. 6d. the ton for Iron Rails, free on shipboard in Wales. Colonial Produce, such as Sugar, Indigo, Coffee and Spices, are quoted firmer, and in some instances dearer. Russian Produce, such as Hemp and Tallow, unsettled by political events. The Grain markets down, 2s. on Flour, 6d. on Wheat, and 1s.@1s. 6d. on Indian Corn. The British Monthly Trade Reports to Feb. 5 show a falling off in exports of only $1,145,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year, or $32,320,000 against $33,460,000 in 1854. The failure of Browning & Co., an old firm in the Timber trade, is announced, with liabilities to the amount of $450,000. The receipt of $1,440,000 in Gold from this side by the *Atlantic*, and $1,600,000 from the West Indies, is noticed, together with sundry considerable parcels from Australia. The following notice of affairs in the United States is:

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Mercantile Phases in America.

The later advices received from the United States have been of an unquestionably favorable character, and by the adoption of sound practical measures of reserve and precaution there is much reason to hope that the crisis which lately threatened the banking and commercial interests of that great nation will be successfully passed through. The banks on which there was but a short time since a general and heavy run for discounts and specie for export to Europe, have lately been accumulating specie deposits, and, notwithstanding that the shipment of gold to Europe has recommenced, promises to be more burdened with an excess than with a scarcity of the precious metals. The arrivals from California are represented to be very large week after week, and there appears no immediate prospect of a falling off. The exports of gold therefore from New-York and Boston will be replaced by continuous supplies. The change in the aspect of affairs throughout the Union has been within a remarkably short period, and admits of much congratulation on this side as well as in America. The two countries are too intimately allied in trade to be indifferent to each other's welfare. As a commercial crisis then has now been safely passed, it may not be wholly devoid either of interest or utility to recall in recollection the progress of the last great revolution in mercantile matters in America.

Our own Money Market to-day was without material alteration. The Bank Statement is regarded less favorable than for some weeks past, on account of the enhancement of the Loans against a small falling off in Specie. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to day $304,852, against $63,161 received, further reducing the regular balance to $3,558,213. The Gold Coin paid out went into Bank. The remittance in bars, &c., to Boston, for the steamer to-morrow, is about half a million. We cannot hear that any coin was sent over. Exchange closed somewhat flat at 110. There is a rumored rise in the Southwestern rivers, which will give more movement to the Cotton trade at Mobile and New-Orleans. The crop statistics to the present date are thus reported in Mr. W. P. Wright's Circular of this date:

	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
Receipts at the ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Gt. Britain	[illegible]	761,000	56,000	76,000
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To other Foreign Ports	[illegible]	175,000	[illegible]	11,000
Total Exports	1,330,000	1,175,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	515,000		

An election for four Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad was held at Chicago on the 21st inst. Messrs. James F. Joy, Wm. H. Osborn, John N. Griswold and T. Gerhard were chosen in place of Robert Schuyler, Gouverneur Morris, T. W. Ludlow and W. P. Burrall. The gentlemen remaining in the Board at the time of the election were Messrs. Joel A. Matteson, *ex-officio*, Joseph W. Alsop, Jonathan Sturges, George Griswold, John F. A. Sandford, Leroy M. Wiley, Morris Ketchum, all of New-York; David A. Neal and Franklin Haven, of Boston.

The semi-annual interest of the following securities will be paid on Monday, the 2d of April, by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 ₽ cent. Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Income Bonds, 7 ₽ cent. Bonds of the City of Columbus, Ohio, opened to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 ₽ cent. Bonds of the Counties of Marion and Shelby, (Ohio) opened to the Bellefontaine and Indiana road, 7 ₽ cent. The Income Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, due on the 1st of April, 7 ₽ cent.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₽ cent.

The telegraph this evening reports two very heavy loses by fire on the Mississippi River. The steamers *Bulletin* and *Huntsville*, with 7,500 bales of Cotton. The first named boat was in the Memphis and New-Orleans trade.

The Panama Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's edition of your paper, there appears what purports to be a communication on the above named subject, entitled "Doubtful Legislation." Who the anonymous writer is, or what his object may be, is alike unknown, and a matter of indifference to the grantees, but as he is entirely in error in regard to facts, and as not correcting them would seem to imply and acquiescence in their truth, and thereby prejudice parties entirely disconnected, as well as those who are connected with this enterprise, it is my duty, as representing the grantees authorized to establish the Electric Telegraph in New-Granada, to correct them.

In the first place, on reference to the printed prospectus for the estimated cost of the lines of Underground Telegraph, which is the kind contemplated, and also of an Air-line, from Aspinwall to Panama, made by an experienced Telegraphic Engineer, it will appear that the entire cost of a subterranean line would be $7,000 per mile—making for fifty miles, the distance between those points, the sum of $350,000—and of an air-line, $500 per mile, making $25,000.

The amount of capital stock is $150,000, and not "a half million," as stated, at $25 per share, there being two certificates of stock to be issued for every fifty dollars actually paid in—making the actual working capital $75,000—$20,000 of which, in stock, is to be paid to the grantees for their exclusive privilege or patent, for forty years, from the Government of New-Granada, to establish the Electric Telegraph therein, leaving $55,000 to build and repair the lines.

The grant contemplates not only three specific lines, to be built within five years, but the construction of all the lines of Telegraph to be erected in that country, within the period of twenty-six years; hence a provision in the bill to increase the capital stock, if necessary, to $300,000, and not $500,000, as stated, in any event. The bill now before the Legislature also requires 20 ₽ cent. on $60,000 subscribed, to be paid in before the Corporation can commence operations, and not 10 ₽ cent. on $250,000, as stated in said communication.

Neither the Panama Railroad Company nor any of its Directors have as yet any interest whatever, either directly or indirectly, in said grant or the Panama Telegraph Company, or the bill before the Legislature for its incorporation, which was drawn for the grantees by me.

D. R.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Atlantic.] London, Friday, March 9—5 P. M.

We have to report a fair business in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, without material alteration in prices. Money in less demand. Consols leave off 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. Dollars—The price of the late arrivals is not yet fixed. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d. South American Doubloons, 75s. 9d.

Cochineal—No public sales this week. The market is firm, and deliveries satisfactory. Stock on 3d inst., 6,097 serons, against 6,587 serons last year. We quote Honduras Silver 3s. 2d.@3s. 10d., Black 3s. 9d.@3s.; Mexican Silver 3s.@3s. 4d., Black 3s. 9d.@4s. 2d.; Teneriffe Silver 3s. 5d.@3s. 9d., Black 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d.

Cocoa—Firm, with little offering.

Copper—Without change. Tough Cake and Tile, £126; Best Selected, £130; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal, 12d.

Coffee—The market is firm, and the quantity of Plantation Ceylon on the market being small, prices have advanced 6d.@1s. ₽ cwt. 420 casks, 1,060 barrels and bags have been offered during the week, and realized full prices, from 48s. 6d. for fine ordinary, to 61s. 6d. for middling. Native Ceylon has also been more in demand, and about 7,000 bags have changed hands from 46s.@47s. Two cargoes of Rio have also been sold, one of 4,000 bags at 40s. 4½d., and one of 3,500 at 40s. 9d., both for near ports, insured free of particular average.

Corn—The market on Monday was much depressed, and the few sales of English made were at a decline of 4s.@5s. ₽ quarter. To-day there was rather a better feeling, and the English Wheat was cleared off at about Monday's prices. In Foreign very little was doing; we quote White American Wheat 76s.@80s., Red 72s.@76s. ₽ quarter. American Flour 36s.@40s. ₽ bbl. The last *Gazette* average price of English Wheat was 68s. 6d., on 89,402 quarters returned.

Cotton—The demand has improved, and the sales for the week are 1,750 bales, at about ⅛d. advance. At Liverpool there has also been more activity; middling Orleans is quoted at 5 3-16d.@5¼d. ₽ lb.

Drugs, &c.—In the absence of public sales we have little to report. Plumbago—105 bbls. sold at 7s. for ordinary lump. Sales of Cutch at 27s. Jalap, 3s.@3s. 1d. Ipecacuanha, 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d. Quicksilver, 1s. 11d. Turkey Opium, 10s.

Hemp—The market has been much unsettled by the news of the death of the Emperor of Russia; quotations for St. Petersburg are nominal. 857 bales Manilla have been offered at auction, and only two lots sound found buyers from £38@£38 5s. for ordinary current quality, being a considerable decline; the damaged sold at cheaper rates. Jute—2,680 bales in public sale were chiefly bought in from £13@£17 for common to good fair quality.

Indigo—Since the last quarterly sales, which terminated on the 26th ult., there has been a fair demand, and most of the bought in and withdrawn goods having been taken off the market, buyers have had to pay an advance of 3d.@4d. ₽ lb. for the execution of small orders. The favorable result of the last sale, and the good position of the article as shown by statistics, have considerably improved the tone of the market.

Iron—There is little activity in the market. We quote Rails £6 7s. 6d.@£6 12s. 6d.; Bars, £6 10s.@£7, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs have fluctuated very much, and are quoted this afternoon 56s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. The market is almost bare of Swedish Iron and Steel.

Lard—Is depressed. Western in kegs 50s.

Lead—Is dull, and prices have rather a downward tendency. We quote common Pig £21 10s. The imports of Spanish into this port during last month were 141 tons, against 234 tons in 1854.

Linseed—The arrivals into London this week amount to 53,111 qrs., of which 27,347 are from the East Indies, and the remainder from the Azov and Black Seas. In common with Russian produce generally, the market has been seriously affected by the late political events, and the price of Calcutta seed has declined to 63s., and other sorts in proportion. At these rates, export orders have been freely executed.

Linseed Cakes—In moderate demand, and prices rather easier.

Molasses—Dull. Several cargoes of new Cuba, both Muscovado and clayed, are offering for arrival, but do not find buyers.

Oils—Sperm is very scarce, and the price of bagged has been advanced to £125. In common Fish there is no change. Olive continues only in retail demand. Linseed, influenced by the fall in seed, has rapidly declined to 34s. for prompt delivery; a few sales for future months are reported at 35s.@35s. 6d. Rape has further declined to 53s. 6d.@53s. for Refined, and 50s. 6d.@51s. for Brown. Cocoa Nut dull at 45s. for Ceylon, and 44s. for Cochin. Palm, 40s.@42s.

Rice—There is little disposition to purchase at previous rates, and of 2,770 bags Bengal in public sale the sound portion was brought in from 13s. 6d.@14s. for mid. 1,694 bags Madras, mostly sold from 12s.@12s. 6d. for mid. Coringa.

Rum—About 300 puncheons low to good Demerara have been sold from 2s. 1d.@2s. 3d.; but the market has since improved, and strong Demerara cannot be bought under 2s. 5d.@2s. 6d.

Saltpetre—Is steady, but not much doing; 3¼ ₽ cent. refraction has been sold at 26s., and 7½ ₽ cent. at 24s.

Spices—Black Pepper is rather firmer, and 60 bags good light Malabar brought 4½d. Of 600 bags good Penang, the damaged sold from 3½d.@3¾d.; the sound taken in at 4¼d. Cloves—15 bags fair Zanzibar brought from 5½d.@5¾d. Safflower—62 bales Bengal partly sold at steady rates, from 50s.@90s. for ord. to fair.

Sugar—The market is steady at last week's prices. The sales of West India for the week are 1,550 hhds., and of 15,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered at auction, about one-half found buyers; 6,370 mats Penang brought full prices, and of 1,000 boxes Havana only one-third sold at steady rates. Privately a cargo of 400 cases and 500 bags brown Bahai has been sold afloat at 19s. 3d.; one of 910 cases white, and 40 cases brown Maroim at 23s. and 16s. 6d. respectively, both for a near continental port; 7,000 bags current quality Manilla at 21s., and 450 boxes Havana (Sorates) at 24s.@24s. 6d., in bond. This afternoon a cargo of 3,500 bags white Paraiba is reported at 24s. 6d., afloat for Trieste, uninsured.

The Tallow market has been in an unsettled state during the week, and declined to 48s., but has since recovered, and closes firmly at 46s. 6d. on the spot, and 50s. for April.

Spelter is quiet at £20 10s.@£21.

Tea—There has been more activity this week, and a fair business is reported in middling and good Congous at satisfactory prices, and in common Congou at 9d.@9¼d., the latter principally for export.

Tin—English in moderate demand at late quotations. Banca 103s.@107s.; Straits 104s.@105s. In Tin Plates more doing. Charcoal, I. C., 31s.@32s.; Coke, I. C., 26s.@27s.

Turpentine—Rough is difficult of sale at 8s. 6d. Spirits neglected; American in casks 35s. 6d.@35s.

Wool—The fourth series of sales of Colonial Wool of the season came to a conclusion on the 3d instant. Prices on the whole were firmly maintained throughout.

In American Stocks the business has been inconsiderable this week, without variation in prices.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Atlantic.] Liverpool, Friday, March 9, 1855.

Cotton Market—The market opened on Saturday with a good demand, 12,000 bales were sold, and full ⅛d. advance was obtained. On Monday the demand was very animated, and the sales were 20,000 bales at ⅛d. advance on Friday's prices. But since Monday the market has relapsed into dullness and has lost ⅛d. of the previous advance, prices closing to-day barely ⅛d. higher than on this day week. The sales for the week are 67,170 bales, of which 30,230 are on speculation and for export, leaving 37,940 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. Market flat. We quote:

Fair Orleans	5⅝d	Middling Orleans	5 3-16d
Fair Mobiles	5½d	Middling Mobiles	5 1-16d
Fair Uplands	5⅜d	Middling Uplands	5d

Stocks—In 1855, 614,070 bales, of which 405,710 were American; in 1854, 639,350 bales, of which 385,340 were American.

The death of the Emperor of Russia led, in the first instance, to a very general expectation that peace would follow, and gave rise to great buoyancy in nearly all markets. But though no fact has come to light adverse to this expectation, the buoyancy has left us, and doubts have arisen as to the course which the new Emperor may be induced to follow. In the Manchester market, spinners, on Tuesday, demanded ¼d. advance, but only succeeded in obtaining ⅛d., and the extent of business done was less than looked for. Since Tuesday, the market for most articles has fallen to its former level. In the Money market, Gold continues to be received in considerable quantities, and, as the Exchanges have further improved, very little of it can be exported with advantage, most of it finding its way to the Bank of England. Hence, hopes are entertained of an easier Money market. The rate of discount to-day is about 4½ ₽ cent. Consols close 93.

Corn Market—The market continues very inactive, and prices must be quoted this week 2s. ₽ bbl. lower for Flour, 3d. ₽ 70 lbs. for Wheat, and 2s. 6d. ₽ quarter for Indian Corn.

West. Canal super. Flour, new, ₽ bbl.	33s. — to 37s. —
Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour, new, ₽ bbl.	37s. — to 38s. —
Ohio Flour, new, ₽ bbl.	38s. — to 39s. —
Sour Flour, new, ₽ bbl.	32s. — to 33s. —
White U. S. Wheat, ₽ 70 lbs.	11s. 3d. to 12s. —
Red and Mixed Wheat ₽ 70 lbs.	10s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.
Yellow and Mix. Ind. Corn, ₽ 480 lbs.	40s. — to 41s. 6d.
White Indian Corn, ₽ 480 lbs.	41s. — to 42s. —

Ashes are quoted at 38s. ₽ cwt. Resin—The sales have been large, and 5,300 bbls. sold at 4s. 9d. to 5s. ₽ cwt. for common American. Spirits of Turpentine is worth 35s. ₽ cwt. Tallow—The market is very depressed at 50s. ₽ cwt. for Y. C., and 48s. to 49s. ₽ cwt. for South American. Lard—About 400 tons have been sold at 47s. to 50s. ₽ cwt. Oils—Palm Oil has fallen in price, 200 tons having been sold at £38 to £40 ₽ ton. Cod Oil is worth £50 ₽ ton. No change in Rape Oil. Rice—The demand has been very good, and [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Northern Light, for California, via Nicaragua—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Messenger, Adams & Co.'s Messenger, Hon. C. B. Garrison and servant, Hon. J. B. Weller, lady and servant, J. A. Bishop, R. Prince and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, 4 children and 2 servants, Miss A. Brannan, Miss Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, G. H. St. John, lady and 3 children, Wm. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, infant and servant, Thomas Wardle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rode, Henry Gottell, Wm. Addison, Wm. Foster, M. Duke, J. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Grady, N. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Hays, F. Anderson, Miss O. Benson, C. E. Wright, F. D. Heywood, Capt. J. Valpey and son, George Clifford, Mrs. Bravaigo, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. B. Hartman and son, M. O. Elmes, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. E. Quinn and 2 children, James F. Coe, Mrs. M. Kelly, S. D. Falls, Mrs. E. F. Moulhouse and child, Mrs. M. Fulda, 4 children and servant, Miss J. Block and servant, J. D. Gomer, Mr. and Mrs. Beneditto, Mrs. Young and infant, Miss Mary Page, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. J. Butler, Mrs. H. E. Cilley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Caroline Byrne, Mrs. M. A. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ellis, Mrs. Rudman and child, J. G. Baker, wife and 3 children, Mrs. C. H. Fuss, Miss E. D. Pims, Mrs. C. Kearny and 2 children, C. H. Reisler and wife, Mrs. Nolen, V. Gesener, wife and 2 children, Mrs. A. Dunnigan, Misses M. and E. Dunnigan, Miss Ann Collins, Miss J. Black, Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Ann Campbell, J. Coulter, R. H. Leverage, H. Marshall, E. J. Marsten, F. W. Schaff, E. H. Heard, S. S. Eells, E. Vallé, D. C. Still, E. H. Weaver, R. W. Beem, A. Loomis, R. M. Laramond, J. Smith, L. Clark, Mrs. S. Austin and 3 children, Wm. Amos, Mrs. Susan Merritt, Miss A. Rattigan, Miss Haddock, Miss Cochran, C. Cardinal and wife, Miss Mathers, J. L. Howell—and 237 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, fm. Liverpool—Archbishop Hughes, Rev. T. Nierny, Rev. L. D. Charland, Bishop J. N. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Darrett, Mr. Pope, Mr. Gover, Cyrus W. Field, T. G. Davis, John Ross, Mr. Hunby, G. H. Clark, Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. Kertosk, J. Hutchman, Mr. Byrne, H. Cassidy, E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayes, W. H. Job, J. Haight, Jr., W. W. Lemon, Mr. McGilvery, H. S. Carleton, R. Birbin, Jr., C. Koopmanschap, Mr. Auerbach, A. Wesser, Mrs. Ve'have and child, J. Worrell Hinde, Esq., N. F. Miller, Dr. Black, Mr. Bacon, J. C. Searle, W. S. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyce, Miss Meals, Mr. Sheild and friend, G. Dolmon, O. Wilhelmi, J. T. Sanderson, J. D. Albertoni, Col. Robie and Bros, H. Banvillet, W. M'Murray, W. Swinton, G. Taylor, J. N. Yeoman, Mr. Ridgeway, Mr. Roysane, A. G. Manly, F. Hughes, W. Murdie, Mr. Jarvie, A. Bliss, J. H. Yeoman, J. Matthew, H. Hall, C. Cherry, G. Crow, C. Satterthwaite, J. Todhunter, Wm. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. Litton and child, Capt. L. Benson.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—Miss Tillman, A. Eaton, J. Whitcomb, Mrs. Anna Adkinson, Mrs. J. M. Boardman and servant, Mrs. D. Henderson, Miss Stone, C. Whitehead, S. Stone, Capt. John Brightman, P. McGowan, A. H. Foote, Miss J. Scott, Mrs. C. A. Frane, J. L. Grant, J. O. Donnelly, A. Laffner, D. Goodenhymen, John Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard and servant, Isaac Platt, S. Heyman, L. Nathans, J. Heyman, Mrs. Guimarin, R. H. Carlton, 2 children and 2 servants, J. McKinnon, E. Thompson, M. S. Goodman, J. Noble, J. Schultz, W. M. Elder, E. Graves, R. Frane—and 110 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. Lombard, Miss Lombard, Mrs. J. B. Smith, F. N. Bangs and lady, O. B. Collins and lady, L. A. Scott, J. M. Roke, G. D. Howett, L. W. Henderson, O. Supple, J. H. Thomson, J. Kelly, B. S. Sanchez, C. C. Kellogg, Geo. Truesdale, J. C. Curran, T. L. Swift, Master Norwood and nurse, Capt. Stuart and lady, and 90 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 6 19 | Moon sets..... 3 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 19 | Gov. Island... 3 04 | Hell Gate.... 4 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, C. Morgan.

Barks Marshall, (Prus.) Kraus, Stettin, Burchard & Buck; Rhodes, Ross, Savannah, Dessill & Co.; Pilot Fish, Nicols, Cardenas, Dow, Loud & Co.; Jasper, Bennett, Bridgeport, Wakeman & Dimon.

Brigs Chatworth, Brown, Para, James Bishop & Co.; D. Duffield, Belcher, Norfolk, master; Colt, Pettigrew, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Fannie, Campbell, Cardenas, Wm. Ingersoll; Cass, Watts, Causey, Ponce, P. R., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Vivid, Curry, St. John, N. B., D. & R. DeWolf.

Schr. C. S. Peasles, Foster, Charleston, Johnson & Slaght; Seaport, Scull, Plymouth, &c., Johnson & Slaght; Emporium, Eldridge, Portsmouth & W. Lewis; Sharon, Thurlow, Lewes, master; Charles Tucker, Jacksonville——; Palestine, Casseo, Delaware City, Wadleigh & Knox; Charter Oak, Kelly, Philadelphia, James Hand; Louisa, Huffington, Newbern, J. Atkins & Co.; Gazzelle, Hyland, Richmond, master; R. & B. Small, Bradford, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; R. S. Fay, Lake, Philadelphia, Aguirre & Galway; Enterprise, Waite, Liverpool, Taylor & Rich; Mary, Chase, Matanzas, Thos. Gilmartin.

Propellers Thomas Sparks, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Tacony, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson; Thomas Swann, Johnson, Baltimore, Cromwell's line; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool March 10, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Experienced heavy westerly gales.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Crimea, (of Bath,) Auld, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 24, with molasses to G. S. Stephenson. Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock A. M., the C. went ashore on Jardones Shoals, near the Isle of Pines, where she remained 36 hours, but was finally got off by throwing overboard part of the cargo, without receiving any material damage. Experienced heavy weather, lost fore-topgallant mast, &c.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Coombs, Ponce, P. R., 1st inst., and Guanaca, P. R., 7th inst., with sugar and molasses to master. The W. experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. Banner, (lighter,) Brown, from wreck of ship St. Patrick, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. George, (of Kennebunk,) Ward, Jeremie 10th inst., with coffee and logwood to G. Barrel.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, (of Harwich,) Robbins, Curacoa Feb. 26, and Rio Hacha March 5, with Brazil wood, fustic, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Schr. Samuel Bolton, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Padgett, St. Domingo City 10th inst., with mahogany, &c., to master.

Schr. Jane Ingraham, (of Rockland,) Hawbe, Jacmel 10th inst., with coffee and logwood to George Douglass—vessel to Metcalf & Lovejoy.

Schr. Kingfisher, (of Kingston,) Cook, Aquadilla, P. R., 11th inst., with sugar and coffee to J. N. Gustavis. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary D. Scull, (of Philadelphia,) Thompson, Humacoa, P. R., March 10, with sugar and molasses to master. Experienced heavy gales for the last 8 ds.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Coffin, Georgetown, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, Charleston, with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, Barnes, Virginia, with corn to Moreau & Parker.

Schr. Dr. Dailey, Haley, Virginia, with oats to Moreau & Parker.

Schr. John Castner, Bennett, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Worcester, Russell, Virginia, with corn to R. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. Joseph Holmes, Holmes, Baltimore, with coal.

Below.

Ships Stephen Fenstan, Clark, Galveston, to J. H. Brower & Co.; Camden, Gadd, Charleston, to Dunham & Dimon. Bark Warren to M. M. Freeman & Co.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; Noon, N. W.; Sunset, do.

Sailed.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, for San Juan. Ships Rattler, (clipper,) Brown, for Havre; Roscius, Merrihew, Liverpool; Excelsior, Hadley, Liverpool; Union, Cove, Liverpool; Whirlwind (clipper,) Gist, Melbourne; Orient, Hill, Liverpool. Bark Alamo, Sherwood, Galveston. Brigs Handy King, Starbay, Mobile, and others.

Memoranda.

The schr. Excelsior, (lighter,) while being towed from the City to Barnegat, was run foul of by a schooner, and lost her bowsprit, when she returned to the City for repairs; did not learn what damage the other vessel received.

Spoken, &c.

March 11, lat. 19 20, lon. 74 20, brig Mary Frances, of Waldboro, from Aux Cayes for Boston.

March 25, lat. 39 30, lon. 74 20, was passed a large ship rig, (supposed) for Charleston, with loss of mainmast and fore and mizenmast.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Domingo City, 10th inst., brigs Eva, for New-York, unc.; Cardiff, for do., loading; Watson, for do., in 2 ds.

At Jacmel, 10th inst., brig Echo, for New-York, 10ds; schr. Northern Light, for Boston, in 8 ds.; Cyrene, hence, just arr.

At Humacoa, P. R., March 10, brig Thos. Waldron, Hinth, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds; Black Swan, Davis, do in 5 or 6 ds.

Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 17
Cahawba	New-York	Havana and N. O.	Mar. 27
Northern Light	New-York	San Juan	Mar. 27
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 28
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Apr. 4
George Law	New-York	Aspinwall	Apr. 5
Union	New-York	Havre	Apr. 6
North Star	New-York	Havre	Apr. 21

Whiskers in Six Weeks!—Yes, Sir, my Onguent will force the whiskers, moustache or hair to grow in six weeks from the first application, and will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.—On Wednesday Evening, March 28, will be performed for the last time Donizetti's Grand Opera of MARIA DI ROHAN. Fifth appearance of Signora STEFFENONE, Signorina VESTVALI, Signor BOLCIONI, and Signor BADIALI. Musical Director and Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK. Seats may be secured at HALL & SONS, Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music. Prices of Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle, $1; Secured Seats (extra,) 50 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

Niblo's Garden.—The Public are respectfully informed that Miss LOUISA PYNE, having fully recovered from her late accident, will make her first appearance in a GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, by the PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. On MONDAY next, April 2, 1855.—To consist of selections from popular and favorite Operas, Oratorios and English Ballads. Tickets 50 cents each. Seats can be secured without extra charge. Orchestra Seats, $1; Private Boxes, $5 each. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Buckley's Serenaders.—No. 539 Broadway.—Time Altered—Concert commences quarter before 8 o'clock. MONDAY EVENING, March 26, and all the week. A NEW PIECE. Donizetti's new Opera, L'ELISIRE D'AMORE; OR, THE LOVE SPELL. In 2 Acts, "Introducing all the original," with new scenery. Nemorino ... G. S. Buckley | Dulcamara ... W. Percival. Adina ... Miss Eleanor Belcore. ... R. B. Buckley. Soldiers, Peasants, &c., by ... Company. Preceding the opera, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Perham's Burlesque Opera House, No. 663 Broadway. PERHAM'S MAMMOTH ETHIOPIAN COMPANY AND BURLESQUE TROUPE, THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED. Composed of Eighteen of the most talented Vocalists and Instrumentalists, and unexceptionably the very best NEGRO DELINEATORS IN THE PROFESSION. GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT. Every evening at 7½ o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age half-price.

Niblo's Garden—German Opera.—Fifth Subscription Night—THURSDAY, March 29, will be performed Flotow's romantic Opera (in 4 acts) of MARTHA; OR, THE FAIR OF RICHMOND. Principal characters sustained by Mesdames D'ORMY, SIEDENBURG, Messrs. QUINT, VINCKE, and BEHNINGER. Musical Conductor and Director ... Jul. Unger. Prices of Admission: Boxes, according to location, $4 and $5; Dress Circle and Secured Seats, $1; to all other parts of the house, 50 cents. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Broadway Theatre.—E. A. Marshall, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performances commence at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 28, will be performed the Tragic Play, in 5 acts, of PIZARRO; OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA. Rolla ... Mr. Forrest | Cora ... Mme. Ponisi. Pizarro ... Mr. Conway | Elvira ... Mrs. Abbott. LOVE AND LARCENY.

Burton's Theatre—Chambers-street.—Wednesday—For one night only, THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY. This celebrated original American play, with a capital farce, THE IRISH TUTOR. Mr. Burton in his popular character of Crookgath. Mr. Henry Hall as Dr. O'Toole, with a comic song. TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) DOMBEY AND SON will be revived, with a superior distribution of talent. Cuttle, Mr. Burton; Toots, Mr. G. Jordan; Dombey, Mr. Fisher. With the successful and laughable comedy of LEGERDEMAIN. On FRIDAY, THE TOODLES and THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Wallack's Theatre.—Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, March 28, will be presented the Comedy of SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. Don Octavio ... Mr. Lester | Hypolita ... Mrs. Hoey. Previous to which, the comedietta of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. Viscount de Ligny ... Mr. Lester | Katryn ... Mrs. Stephens.

Barnum's American Museum.—Extraordinary phenomenon! The wonderful curiosity known as the NEW-HAMPSHIRE MAMMOTH GIRL! weighing over 200 pounds! and still growing every day. WEDNESDAY, March 28, EVENING, at 7½ the moral drama of THE ORPHAN'S DREAM. AFTERNOON, at 3, the great play of LOVE. All the attractions to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25 cts.; Children under 10, 12½ cts.

At the Tabernacle.—The Original Hutchinson Family, JUDSON, JOHN and ASA would announce a Grand Concert at the above named place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 2, 1855, singing the Songs of Soul and Sentiment, with their New Compositions. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at HALL & SON, and H. WATERS' Music Stores and at the door. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock. No postponement.

Geo. Christy & Wood's Minstrels.—No. 444 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents. HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

Odeon Hall, East Brooklyn (Late Williamsburgh).—GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS will give one concert only on Wednesday Evening, March 28, commencing at three o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

Now Open—National Academy of Design.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. The collection is formed exclusively, of original pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

Professor Saracco's Farewell Ball.—On account of P. SARACCO's severe attack of rheumatism, which has confined him to his bed, his farewell ball must be postponed until his recovery. He will therefore announce to the public the day on which his ball will take place. P. SARACCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES. Warranted perfect time-keepers, from ... $150 to $300
COOPER WATCHES. Duplex and Levers, from ... [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND, And Quarter-Second Watches, for timing Horses ... [illegible]
CHRONOMETERS. Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers ... [illegible]
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES, Which run eight days with one winding ... [illegible]
ENAMEL WATCHES. For ladies, some in hunting-cases ... [illegible]
DIAMOND WATCHES. For ladies, some in magic cases ... [illegible]
MAGIC WATCHES. Which change into three different watches ... [illegible]
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP And turn the hands without a key ... [illegible]
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES ... [illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS ... [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies ... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS ... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases ... [illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as ... [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as ... [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets ... $15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $3 to $25; Pins, $3 to $25.
Bracelets; Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses; Gold Guard Chains; Gold Chatelaine Chains; Gold Vest Chains; Gold Fob Chains; Fine Gold Wedding Rings; Gold Guard Keys; Gold Fob Keys; Gold Fob Seals; Gold Thimbles; Gold Pencils; Gold Pens and Pencils; Diamond Rings; Diamond Earrings; Diamond Pins; Gold Crosses; Gold Finger Rings with stones; Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set; Gold Studs, per set; Gold Spectacles, per pair; Gold Eye Glasses; Silver Teaspoons, per set; Silver Tablespoons, per set; Silver Tableforks, per set; Silver Cups for children; Silver napkin Rings, each; Gold Armlets for children, per pair; Plain Gold Rings; Chased Gold Rings; Silver Thimbles; Gold Scarf Pins ... [illegible]
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

Swedish Hair Creator.—The proprietors of this preparation guarantee to produce a new and full growth of hair, even upon heads entirely bald. They call attention to the following certificate from one of the numerous persons who have had their hair restored during the few months since this valuable preparation has been brought to public notice:

New-York, March 15, 1855.

CERTIFICATE.

To the Proprietors of the Swedish Hair Creator:

Gents: In the early part of last Summer, my daughter was afflicted with an abscess about one inch above the centre of the forehead, the diameter of which was 1½ inches. It was opened, and after the discharge had ceased the portion of the skin exposed on the inside of the scalp [illegible] I take pleasure in giving you this testimony in favor of your valuable discovery, believing it to be, from actual experience, one of the very few useful curative articles that emanate from Quackdom. [illegible]

Dr. HENRY BURNETT, No. [illegible]

There preparation is put up in bottles of Liquid and pots of Pomade. [illegible]

Orders addressed to the PROPRIETORS OF THE SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR, No. 386 Broadway, New-York, will be promptly attended to. Usual discount to the trade.